

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N^o 2027.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

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LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PATRON—THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County.
The First General Meeting of this Society will be held in Grosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street, on FRIDAY, December 14th. The Chair will be taken, at Two o'clock, by the Right Hon. the LORD LONDONDERRY, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A. The attendance at this Meeting of all Members and Friends of the LONDON and MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is earnestly requested.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
GEO. BISH WEBB, Honorary Secretary (pro tem.)
6, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, 20th November 1855.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—The noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people. It is therefore announced that, with the view to a public subscription in order to tender a tribute of national respect and admiration to that lady, and at the same time greatly to enlarge her sphere of usefulness on her return to England.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, November 29, at Two o'clock, at which HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has graciously consented to preside.

The attendance of ladies and gentlemen is therefore requested at such Meetings, where a series of Resolutions will be proposed, and a public subscription entered into.

Mean while subscriptions will be received by any of the London, provincial, Irish, or Scotch Bankers.

The Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P. (Hon. Secs. S. C. HALL, Esq., F.R.S.) pro tem.

A list of the Provisional Committee, and all requisite information, may be obtained at the Office of the Nightingale Fund, 5, Parliament Street, where cards of admission to the meeting will be issued.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. THE FALL
of SEBASTOPOL and MADAME GASSIER every night.

Promenade, 18, Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.
M. Jullien's GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on Monday, December 17.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that MONT BLANC will open for the Season on MONDAY EVENING, December 3rd. During the recess, several alterations and improvements have been made in the Egyptian Hall, which it is hoped will contribute still further to the comfort and proper accommodation of the audience. The entertainment will be divided into three parts. The first part will comprise the last year's route through Holland and up the Rhine, with the exception that it will commence at Boulogne and terminate at Heidelberg. The second part will contain the ascent of Mont Blanc, entering the Valley of Chamouni by the Col de Balme, and quitting it by the Tête Noire. The third part will bring the traveller back to Paris, allowing time to visit the Exhibition, and it will be illustrated by the following views, painted by Mr. William Beverley:—The Palais de l'Industrie, with the Panorama Building, the Annex, and the Fricote, from the Place de la Concorde; A general view of Paris—The Elysée Royal—The Machinery Gallery of the Annex—The Interior of the Exhibition, from the great St. Gobain glass. The Ascent has been entirely re-painted, and a view of the large erections on the Glacier de Bossons in 1855 introduced. The views of Heidelberg, and of the village of Chamouni after the fire, are by Mr. P. Phillips. Several old travelling acquaintances, and a number of new ones, encountered abroad during the autumn, will be presented to the audience. As the regulations with respect to the room, the places, and the box-office, with which the audiences have been pleased to express themselves satisfied during past seasons, will be observed as before.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Stalls (Numbered and Reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Hall, every day, from Eleven to Four, without any extra charge), 3s. It is respectfully intimated that no Bonnets can be allowed in the Stalls or in the Balcony at the Evening Representations. Gallery Stalls (which can also be taken from a Plan, and in which Bonnets may be worn), 2s. 6d. Area of the Hall, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Children—Stall, 2s.; Area, 1s. A Private Box, to hold Three Persons, may be had on application, Half-a Guinea; with an extra Chair, 14s. A Private Balcony, for Nine Persons, £1 2s. 6d. (Separate Seats in the Balcony, 2s. 6d. each.)

The doors will be opened at half past Seven, and the Lecture commences very punctually at Eight o'clock. The box-office is now open.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, November 26th, 1855.

Pall Mall.—Unfinished Works in marble, Moulds and Casts from original compositions and the antique, valuable Lathes, Benches, and Tools of that distinguished Artist, the late Signor Pistrucci, Her Majesty's medalist; also an importation of Sevres, Dresden, and Berlin China, &c. &c. Works, &c.

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WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY? An Inaugural Lecture delivered in the University of Edinburgh, November 7th, 1855. By GEORGE WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Technology in the University, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland.

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THE sale of a book is in itself no test of merit, and the popularity of which it is the measure may be of a questionable character. The mere name of a popular writer will sometimes secure wide circulation for the most trifling production of his pen, and a subject of exciting interest will always attract multitudes of readers. But the 'Proverbial Philosophy' of Martin Tupper has won its way into universal favour, not only without such advantages, but in spite of unusual drawbacks. The name of the author was unknown to fame; his themes were trite and unattractive; and the form and style of the work rendered it peculiarly liable to the attacks of criticism. On subjects such as pride and humility, truth and falsehood, society and solitude, education and authorship, faith and immortality, little of novelty could be looked for; and essays on topics so trite could only prove attractive through the genius and skill of the writer. The peculiarity of the style of the book was also certain to draw upon it the censure of all who judge by precedent and condemn by rule. Its earnest religious tone further procured the neglect and ill-will of those critics who boast of neutrality in regard to that which ought to be the soul of literature, as of all human works and actions. Yet although passed over in silence, or fiercely assailed by most of those who profess to be the guides of public opinion in literature, the book has obtained a wide and an increasing circulation, as the appearance of this twenty-first edition testifies. The popularity of the 'Proverbial Philosophy' is a gratifying and healthy symptom of the present taste in literature, the book being full of lessons of wisdom and piety, conveyed in a style startling at first by its novelty, but irresistibly pleasing by its earnestness and eloquence. As the subjects are rarely of trifling or transient importance, and the inspiration is chiefly drawn from the sacred sources of Divine truth, we venture to predict that successive generations of readers will derive from this volume pleasure and instruction.

As it is now many years since the work first appeared, there may be some to whom it may need an introduction, and a few passages will confirm the opinion we have all along given of its merits. There are upwards of sixty separate essays on a great variety of subjects, but chiefly on those which come home to 'the business and bosoms of men,' on man's proper study, life and character. Thus commences the essay entitled—

"OF ESTIMATING CHARACTER.

"Rashly, nor oftentimes truly, doth man pass judgment on his brother;
For he seeth not the springs of the heart, nor heareth the reasons of the mind.
And the world is not wiser than of old, when justice was meted by the sword,
When the spear avenged the wrong, and the lot decided the right,
When the footsteps of blinded innocence were tracked by burning ploughshares,
And the still condemning water delivered up the wizard to the stake:
For we wait, like the sage of Salamis, to see what the end will be,
Fixing the right or the wrong, by the issues of failure or success.
Judge not of things by their events; neither of character by providence;
And count not a man more evil, because he is more unfortunate:

For the blessings of a better covenant lie not in the sunshine of prosperity,
But pain and chastisement the rather show the wise Father's love."

After giving instances and illustrations of erroneous judgments, and the causes of them, the essay thus concludes:—

"There be deeper things than these, lying in the twilight of truth,
But few can discern them aright, from surrounding dimness of error,
For perchance, if thou knewest the whole, and largely with comprehensive mind
Couldst read the history of character, the chequered story of a life.
And into the great account, which summeth a mortal's destiny,
Wert to add the forces from without, dragging him this way and that,
And the secret qualities within, grafted on the soul from the womb,
And the might of other men's example, among whom his lot is cast,
And the influence of want, or wealth, of kindness or harsh ill-usage,
Of ignorance he cannot help, and knowledge found for him by others,
And first impressions, hard to be effaced, and leadings to right or to wrong,
And inheritance of likeness from a father, and natural human frailty,
And the habit of health or disease, and prejudices poured into his mind,
And the myriad little matters none but Omniscience can know,
And accidents that steer the thoughts, where none but Uniquely can trace them:—
If thou couldst compass all these, and the consequents flowing from them,
And the scope to which they tend, and the necessary fitness of all things,
Then shouldst thou see as He seeth, who judgeth all men equal,—
Equal, touching innocence and guilt; and different alone in this,
That one acknowledgeth his evil, and looketh to his God for mercy;
Another boasteth of his good, and calleth on his God for justice:
So He, that sendeth none away, is largely munificent to prayer,
But, in the heart of presumption, sheatheth the sword of vengeance."

On a kindred subject, that of tolerance, Mr. Tupper writes in a similar strain of wisdom and charity:—

"OF TOLERANCE.

"A wise man in a crowded street winneth his way with gentleness,
Nor rudely pusheth aside the stranger that standeth in his path;
He knoweth that blind hurry will but hinder, stirring up contention against him,
Yet holdeth he steadily right on, with his face to the scope of his pursuit:
Even so, in the congress of opinions, the bustling high way of intelligence,
Each man should ask of his neighbour, and yield to him again, concession.
Terms ill-defined, and forms misunderstood, and customs, where their reasons are unknown,
Have stirred up many zealous souls to fight against imaginary giants;
But wisdom will hear the matter out, and often by keenness of perception,
Will find in strange disguise the precious truth he seeketh:
So he leaveth unto prejudice or taste the garb and the manner of her presence,
Content to see so nigh the mistress of his love.
There is no similitude in nature that owneth not also a difference.
Yea, no two berries are alike, though twins upon one stem;
No drop in the ocean, no pebble on the beach, no leaf in the forest, hath its counterpart,
No mind in its dwelling of mortality, no spirit in the world unseen:
And therefore, since capacity and essence differ alike with accident,
None but a bigot partizan will hope for impossible unity.
Wilt thou ensue peace, nor buffet with the waters of contention,
Wilt thou be counted wise and gain the love of men,
Let unobtruded error escape the frown of censure,
Nor lift the glass of truth always before thy fellows:
I say not, compromise the right, I would not have thee countenance the wrong,
But hear with charitable heart the reasons of an honest judgment;
For thou also hast erred, and knowest not when thou art most right,
Nor whether to-morrow's wisdom may not prove thee simple to-day:
Perchance thou art chiding in another what once thou wast thyself;
Perchance thou sharply reprovest what thou wilt be hereafter.
A man that can render a reason, is a man worthy of an answer;

But he that argueth for victory, deserveth not the tenderness of Truth."

The sentiment which Tennyson has since used, about there being truer faith in honest doubt than in half the creeds, is thus expressed: "Better is the wrong with sincerity, rather than the right with falsehood:
And a prudent man will not lay siege to the strong hold of ignorant bigotry,
To unsettle a weak mind were an easy inglorious triumph,
And a strong cause taketh little count of the worthless suffrage of a fool:
Lightly he held to the wrong, loosely will he cling to the right:
Weakness is the essence of his mind, and the reed cannot yield an acorn.
Dogged obstinacy is oftentimes the buttress that proppeth an unstable spirit,
But a candid man bluseth not to own, he is wiser to-day than yesterday."

We give part of the chapter—

"ON TRUTH IN THINGS FALSE.

"Error is a hardy plant; it flourisheth in every soil;
In the heart of the wise and good, alike with the wicked and foolish.
For there is no error so crooked, but it hath in it some lines of truth:
Nor is any poison so deadly, that it serveth not some wholesome use:
And the just man, enamoured of the right, is blinded by the speciousness of wrong;
And the prudent, perceiving an advantage, is content to overlook the harm,
On all things created remaineth the half-effaced signature of God,
Somewhat of fair and good, though blotted by the finger of corruption:
And if error cometh in like a flood, it mixeth with streams of truth;
And the Adversary loveth to have it so, for thereby many are deceived.
Providence is dark in its permissions; yet one day, when all is known,
The universe of reason shall acknowledge how just and good were they:
For the wise man leaneth on his wisdom, and the righteous trusteth to his righteousness,
And those, who thirst for independence, are suffered to drink of disappointment.
Wherefore?—to prove and humble them! and to teach the idolaters of Truth,
That it is but the ladder unto Him, on whom only they should trust."

These may no doubt be called truisms, and it may be asked, "Is this philosophy?" There is little that is new, or mysterious, or transcendental in what Mr. Tupper has written, and there are men who are surprised to hear familiar truths in intelligible language styled philosophy. Poor M. Jourdain had been talking prose all his life without knowing it! True philosophy is "not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose," but nearly akin to common sense and homely wisdom. The most popular poets have often been also the deepest philosophers, as Horace long ago said of Homer,—

Qui dicit sit rectum, quid dulces, quid utile, quid non,
Rectius ac melius Chrysippo et Cratore dicit.

Of the eloquence of the 'Proverbial Philosophy' let one example suffice. It is in treating—

"OF AUTHORSHIP.

"Rare is the worthiness of Authorship: I justify mine office;
Albeit fancies weak as mine credit not the calling;
For it addeth immortality to dying facts, that are ready to vanish away,
Embalming as in amber the poor insects of an hour;
Shedding upon stocks and stones the tender light of interest,
And illumining dark places of the earth, with radiance of classic lustre.
It hath power to make past things present, and availeth for the present in the future,
Delivering thoughts, and words, and deeds, from the outer darkness of oblivion.
Where are the sages and the heroes, giants of old time?—
Where are the mighty kings, that reigned before Agamemnon?—
Alas they lie unwept, unhonoured, hidden in the midnight;
Alas, for they died unchronicled: their memorial perished with them.
Where are the nobles of Nineveh, and mitted rulers of Babylon?
Where are the lords of Edom, and the royal pontiffs of Thebais?
The golden Satrap, and the Tetrarch,—the Hun, and the Druid, and the Celt?
The merchant princes of Phœnicia, and the minds that fashioned Elephanta?
Alas, for the poet hath forgotten them; and lo! they are outcasts of Memory;

Alas, that they are withered leaves, sapless and fallen from the chaplet of fame.
 Speak, Etruria, whose bones be these, entombed with costly care—
 Tell out, Herculeanum, the titles that have sounded in those thy palaces,—
 Lycian Xanthus, thy citadels are mute, and the honour of their architects hath died;
 Copan and Palenque, dreamy ruins in the West, the forest hath swallowed up your sculptures;
 Syracuse, how silent of the past!—Carthage, thou art blotted from remembrance!
 Egypt, wondrous shores, ye are buried in the sand-hills of forgetfulness!
 Alas,—for in your glorious youth Time himself was young, And none durst wrestle with that Angel, iron-sinewed bridegroom of Space;
 So he flew by, strong upon the wing, nor dropped one failing feather,
 Where with some hoary scribe might register your honour and renown.

Beyond the broad Atlantic, in the regions of the setting sun, Ask of the plume-crowned Incas, that ruled in old Peru,— Ask of grand Caziques, and priests of the pyramids in Mexico,—
 Ask of a thousand painted tribes, high nobility of Nature, Who, once, could roam their own Elysian plains, free, generous, and happy,
 Who, now, degraded and in exile, having sold their father-land for nought,
 Sink and are extinguished in the western seas, even as the sun they follow—
 Where is the record of their deeds, their prowess worthy of Achilles,
 Nestor's wisdom, the chivalry of Manlius, the native eloquence of Cicero,
 The skill of Xenophon, the spirit of Alcibiades, the firmness of a Maccabean mother,
 Brotherly love that Antigone might envy, the honour and the fortitude of Regulus?
 Alas, their glory and their praise have vanished like a summer cloud;
 Alas! that they are dead indeed; they are not written down in the Book of the living.

"Pure is the happiness of Authorship: I glorify mine office; Albeit lightly having sipped the cup of its lower pleasures. For it is to feel with a father's heart, when he yearneth on the child of his affections;
 To rejoice in a man's own miniature world, gladdened by its rare arrangement.
 The poem, is it not a fabric of mind? we love what we create:
 That choice and musical order,—how pleasant is the toil of composition!
 Yea, when the volume of the universe was blazoned out in beauty by its Author,
 God was glad, and blessed His work; for it was very good. And shall not the image of his Maker be happy in his own mind's doing.
 Looking on the structure he hath reared, gratefully with sweet complacency?
 Shall not the Minerva of his brain, panoplied and perfect in proportions,
 Gladden the soul and give light unto the eyes, of him the travelling parent?
 Go to the sculptor, and ask him of his dreams,—wherefore are his nights so moonlit?
 Angel faces, and beautiful shapes, fascinate the pale Pygmalion:
 Go to the painter, and trace his reveries,—wherefore are his days so sunny?
 Choice design and skilful colouring charm the fitting hours of Parrhasius:
 Even so, walking in his buoyancy, intoxicate with fairy fancies,
 The young enthusiast of authorship goeth on his way rejoicing;
 Behold,—he is gallantly attended; legions of thrilling thoughts
 Throng about the standard of his mind, and call his Will their captain;
 Behold,—his court is as a monarch's; ideas, and grand imaginations
 Swell, with gorgeous cavalcade, the splendour of his Spiritual State;
 Behold,—he is delicately served: for oftentimes in solitary calmness,
 Some mental fair Egeria smileth on her Numa's worship:
 Behold,—he is happy; there is gladness in his eye, and his heart is a sealed fountain,
 Bounding secretly with joys unseen, and keeping down its ecstasy of pleasure!"

Much of the book relates to themes of highest importance, and though there may be room for censure on account of some religious subjects being introduced scarcely adapted for brief and popular treatment, the general tenor and tone of the work justify the appeal made at its close for fair and candid judgment:—

"I have written, as other some of old, in quaint and meaning phrase,
 Of many things for either world, a crowd of facts and fancies:
 And will ye judge me, men of mind?—judge in kindly calmness;
 For bitter words of haste or hate have often been repented.

If thou lovest, help me with thy blessing; if otherwise, mine shall be for thee;
 If thou approve, heed my words; if otherwise, in kindness be my teacher.

Rebuke then, if thou wilt rebuke,—but neither hastily nor harshly;
 Or, if thou wilt commend, be it honestly, of right: I work for God and good."

Besides the ordinary editions of 'Proverbial Philosophy,' one has been published beautifully illustrated after designs by Cope, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Corbould, Gilbert, Harvey, and others of the first artists of the day. As a gift-book such a volume is worth a score of gaudy annuals, and it is well that these ephemeral productions are now almost displaced by illustrated editions of works of sterling merit and perennial value.

The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol, written in the Camp. By Lieut.-Col. E. Bruce Hamley. Blackwood and Sons.

THE great siege of Sebastopol has been described almost *ad nauseam* by men writing for pictorial effect, and of portentous critical assurance, but this is the first connected narrative of that eventful period, which can take rank as an unbiased record, from the pen of one qualified by actual military experience. Lieut.-Col. Hamley seems to have borne a charmed life. He was on the staff of the artillery, from the landing of the army at Eupatoria to the final overthrow of Sebastopol, first as adjutant to a division of field batteries, under Major-General Dacres, and afterwards as aide-de-camp to that officer, and he was an actor as well as spectator in all the events of the campaign. Writing necessarily under some restraint, the author confines himself simply to the relation of facts, and it is no slight advantage to be relieved of the sapient comments and brilliant rhetorical flourishes which have characterised all preceding accounts of the war.

The following extract, from Col. Hamley's chapter on 'The Last Hours of Sebastopol,' may be quoted as a specimen of his style:—

"The Malakhoff redoubt was a large enclosed work, its interior crossed by huge traverses, with a row of open doorways along one side of each; stooping to enter which, you found yourself in a long, low, narrow chamber, extending along the length of the traverse, with soldiers' pallets spread on the floor as thickly as the space allowed, for the garrison to repose on in the intervals of relief. In two open spots were collected the ordnance injured and dismounted by our fire—guns of all sizes, some half-buried, all dragged there out of the way. From the Malakhoff to the Little Redan, behind the Curtain, is a wide open space terminated towards the harbour by the retrenchment which the Russians had begun to throw up. All this space, almost paved with iron, so thick lay the fragments of shells, was covered with bodies of Frenchmen and Russians, some of the latter still alive; and two *vivandières* were moving about giving water to those who needed it. In the corner of the Little Redan, which also, notwithstanding its name, is an enclosed work, had been the principal struggle, and French and Russians lay heaped there together in great numbers. In another corner was a chasm made by an exploded mine; planks had been thrust down the side of it, and the Russian bodies, brought to the edge, were placed on the planks, down which they rolled, rigidly vibrating, to the bottom of their ready-made sepulchre. The most frightful spectacle of all was in a corner of the Malakhoff: it was the corpse of a man who had been killed by the explosion either of a mine or a large shell, probably the former. Not a vestige of clothes remained on the body, from which the hair and features had been also burnt; the legs were doubled back, the chest

torn open and shrivelled, and the whole figure blasted into the appearance of an ape or mummy.

"Outside the Curtain, between it and the French trenches, burial-parties brought the dead Frenchmen and laid them side by side on the grass. Even here the peculiar national taste for effect was visible in the arrangement of the rows of bodies in symmetrical figures. About one thousand lay there, and all had not been collected—Chasseurs, Indigènes, and soldiers of the line; but no Zouaves, for these last had attacked the Malakhoff. Lord George Paget, passing the place at the time, saw one of the bodies move, and pointed out the circumstance; the man was examined, found alive, and conveyed to the hospital, and thus preserved from a fate the most horrible.

"Mines and magazines left by the Russians continued to explode at intervals, and there were some others which the fire failed to ignite. I had been asleep about an hour that night, having lain down in full confidence of getting the first night's sound rest I had enjoyed for a week, when I was roused by a summons to convey directions for the swamping of a mine, which had been discovered in the cellar of a large building in the barracks. As I rode across the dark plains on this errand, a fringe of clear flame marked the outline of the hill the city stands on. Two deserters or prisoners had told of the existence of this mine, which was a large magazine of powder-barrels in a cellar, surrounded by loose powder to catch any stray sparks: it was rendered harmless by a party of artillerymen.

"A cordon of sentries had been drawn round the whole place, and none but general officers, or those having passports, were at first allowed to enter the town or works, except on duty. On the 10th I accompanied Sir Richard Dacres into the place. We entered the Centre Bastion, where the French had been repulsed, and afterwards made a circuit of the walls nearly down to the sea, passing the scene of contest of the 22nd and 23rd of May, and re-entering the place at a large folding-door in a wall of masonry rising from the ditch. Here we were in a suburb of ruined hovels, roofless and windowless, and pierced with shot; and, from an eminence, looked across the ravine at the best-built portion of the skeleton city. Some houses were still smoking, and one or two were in flames, especially near Fort Nicholas. The streets of the suburbs, far from being paved, were rough and rocky as a mountain-path, but in the heart of the city itself were several wide streets, extending in long perspective towards the harbour, having *trottoirs*, and bordered by houses of a better stamp than the others, though by no means equal to the average habitations in an English town of the same magnitude. The churches, and most considerable buildings, stood along the crest of the hill, looking, on one side, to the Black Sea, on the other, to the Inner Harbour. Towards the latter a large garden extended down the hill. Two buildings which had often fixed our glances from the trenches, the one surrounded with a colonnade, the other bristling with pinnacles, were both churches. The columns of the former, which were not of stone, but of some composition, had been struck by a shot in several places, and huge pieces knocked away. From the colonnade, at one end of this building, nearly the whole scene of contest was visible—the Garden Batteries, the Creek Battery bordering the head of the Inner Harbour, and sweeping the ground where Eyre's brigade had suffered so severely on the 18th June, the interior of the Redan, and the hill of the Malakhoff, and, beyond, the plains furrowed with our trenches. Passing down a road parallel to the Inner Harbour, we crossed on a wharf between the Creek Battery and the water, and entered the arsenal, which lay along the edge of the inlet, and contained many rows of ordnance never used, cast, as our own used to be, at the Carron Foundry. The road from thence to the barracks behind the Redan, lying at the foot of the steep hill, was pitted with shell holes.

"The barrack in rear of the Redan was a huge quadrangle of several stories, with smaller buildings interspersed, the walls pitted with shot,

with gaping chasms here and there, and the roofs perforated like a cullender. Along the ground between this and the Malakhoff was the Karabelnaia suburb, a large collection of insignificant stone houses, with a few of better class among them, the whole smashed into one shapeless mass of ruin, and for the most part completely uninhabitable. A great many cats and a few dogs, nevertheless, adhered to their ancient homes, the latter skulking and downcast, the former making for their retreats in a great hurry when any one approached. Behind the suburb, at the edge of the dockyard basin, was a loop-holed wall plentifully marked with shot. The docks were in the deep dry basin at the head of the Dockyard Creek, a small branch of the Inner harbour. Along the water's edge was a very spacious well-built barrack left unconsumed amid the surrounding flames, the reason of which became apparent on the afternoon of the 10th, when a steamer came across with a flag of truce, to ask for the wounded left in these buildings when the garrison retreated; and this was the first intimation we had of their presence on our side of the harbour.

"The scene that ensued was a climax of the horrors of war. In these vast apartments, and in the cellars beneath, not less than two thousand desperately wounded men had been laid. It is scarcely possible to conceive a situation more horrible than theirs, for two days and nights lying here, helpless and tortured by wounds, without assistance, and without nourishment, surrounded by flaming buildings and exploding mines. When the place was entered, about five hundred remained alive, and were transferred in a lamentable condition to the steamer. The corpses of the rest were buried by our troops. In one room alone seven hundred dead were counted, many of whom had undergone amputation. The sudden revelation of the secrets of a churchyard would disclose nothing half so horrible as the spectacle of this cemetery above-ground, where the dead lay in every posture of agony, on and beside their beds. One small cellar was altogether filled with the bodies of Russian officers. Three English officers, wounded and taken in the assault, were found here, two of whom lived to be removed to camp, where they lingered for a few days.

"On the night of the 11th, the Russian steamers were burnt; those line-of-battle ships not destroyed before, had been sunk on the night of the 8th, one close to Fort Paul, where its huge masts and tops projected high above the water, a kind of satire on the Third Point of the Conference, respecting the limitation of the Russian naval power in the Black Sea; and the fleet of Sebastopol thus became utterly extinct. The captain of the *Vladimir*, who came with the flag of truce, boasted to Captain Keppel of the speed of his vessel, and, it is said, avowed his intention of running the gauntlet of our fleet, and trying to make his way to Odessa; but the gale which prevented our fleet from weighing to take part in the assault, also defeated his project, and the *Vladimir* was burnt with the rest. So ended, amid death and destruction, the great siege of Sebastopol."

To the readers of 'Blackwood' Col. Hamley's 'Story' is already familiar, but many of these will be glad to possess it in a complete form, neatly printed, and handsomely illustrated from sketches made in camp by the author himself. An admirable chart is added of the siege works.

The History of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners. By T. W. J. Connolly, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Corps. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

THE corps of Royal Sappers and Miners is one of the most efficient in the British army. From the time of its first being organized, at Gibraltar, in 1772, it has rendered most important services in every part of the world, not in military operations alone, but in em-

ployments of a civil character, that have proved conducive to the national honour and welfare. The Ordnance Survey of the British Islands is one of the great works in which the sappers and miners have borne an honourable distinction. At the Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, and subsequently under the superintendence of the Royal Commissioners, many proofs were given of the usefulness of the corps in a variety of civil employments. Their services also appear conspicuously in the records of travel in every part of the globe, whether in the frozen regions of the Pole, or under the torrid zone in Africa. Science has also been deeply indebted to the Royal Sappers and Miners. Detachments of the corps, placed at the disposal of the Astronomer Royal and other men of science, have furnished valuable observations, and conducted researches of the most difficult nature. Of these, and other civil employments, and of the military services of the Royal Sappers and Miners, from the siege of Gibraltar to that of Sebastopol, Mr. Connolly's volumes contain a detailed report most honourable to the corps and creditable to the author. A few extracts will show the variety and importance of the services which the work records. The book begins with an account of the memorable defence of Gibraltar in 1782-1783, in regard to which Capt. Luttrell said in the House of Commons, that "throughout the siege the corps had been found of infinite service." After the cessation of hostilities, when the Duke of Crillon, the French commander, was shown over the rock and its fortifications, he said, turning to his suite, "These works are worthy of the Romans."

Colonel Drinkwater, in his history of the siege, gives due praise to the "military artificers," as the members of the corps were then called. From this time the permanent organization of the corps received the attention of the authorities, and though some opposition was experienced in Parliament, from the jealousy of subjecting to martial discipline civil artificers, as they were still generally reckoned, a royal warrant for establishing a corps of military artificers was obtained in 1787, the Duke of Richmond being appointed to carry out the warrant:—

"About three months after the date of the warrant, upwards of 100 men had been enrolled, besides several artificers transferred from the royal artillery to form the nucleus of each company. The growth of the corps was slow at first, and continued dilatory for a year and more; after which, however, as the prevailing prejudices began to die away, greater success was apparent. As the enlistment of mechanics to work at their trades under military discipline was quite new to the country, the greatest care was taken to prevent misconception and complaint. The Duke of Richmond was sensible that both his plans for national defence and for the establishment of a corps to accomplish them, were sources of suspicion and watchfulness on the part of the opposition; and hence he was cautious, particular, and explanatory, even to indulgence. The recruit was required to sign certain articles of agreement, showing fully his obligations to the service, and those of the public towards himself. Among the terms was prominently placed his engagement 'to be liable to all military duties, subject to the articles of war, and all other military discipline like other soldiers, and to serve in any part of the world to which his Majesty might order him.'

"To protect the companies from being unnecessarily interfered with, and to ensure their constant employment on the works, directions were given to the commandants or governors of the different garrisons were they were stationed, not to call upon

them to do any duty that would take them from the public works, except in cases of war, internal commotion, or any very urgent necessity. Such has been the abiding rule of all garrisons to the present day, and the corps is only expected to provide its own essential guards.

"The sergeant-majors were selected from the royal artillery, first being recommended as competent to drill and pay a company, and able to enforce discipline and maintain order, which were the duties they were particularly required to attend to. None were tradesmen. Most, if not all, had been in the American war, had distinguished themselves in action, and were promoted into the corps as a reward for their services."

Passing over the active services of the corps in the earlier war of the French Republic and Empire, we find them usefully employed under Wellington in the Peninsula:—

"The celebrated Lines of Torres Vedras, commenced in October, 1809, were fully completed late in 1810. The number of the royal military artificers employed in their construction never exceeded eighteen of all ranks, who were distributed in ones and twos throughout the whole extent of the country to be intrenched. Under the superintendence and control of their officers, they directed the labours of many hundreds of the peasantry. Some of the party were responsible for the efficient services of no less than 500 to 700 workmen. In this duty Second-Corporal William Wilson and Private James Douglas rendered themselves conspicuous by their skill and activity. Both were promoted in consequence.

"The siege of Ciudad Rodrigo began on the 8th, and terminated on the 19th January (1812), when the fortress was carried by storm. In this siege eighteen rank and file of the royal military artificers were present, of whom one was killed and ten were wounded. Their conduct during the operations was praised by Lord Wellington.

"In the siege of Badajoz, from 16th March to 6th April, the military artificers bore an important part. There were present 115 of all ranks, being portions of the fifth and seventh companies, second battalion, from Ciudad Rodrigo; and the sixth of the second battalion from the Almada position. A company from Cadiz, comprising men of the sixth and seventh companies, first battalion, did not join till nearly the conclusion of the siege. The company disembarked at Ayamonte, and ascended the valley of the Guadiana on the Portuguese side, partly by boats and partly by marching. No British soldiers, save this company, had ever been in that part of Portugal.

"All the engineer's means for the operation were conveyed from Elvas to Badajoz under charge of the corps, for which purpose 120 pairs of bullocks were pressed into the service. The effectual removal of the stores was accomplished under great difficulties. From the desertion of the drivers, taking with them their oxen, and the weakly condition of others, many of the men frequently yoked themselves to the abandoned burdens, and in carrying them through the Guadiana at the fords, were sometimes borne down the stream by the rapidity of the current. Nearly all the stores, however, reached the dépôt at the appointed time.

"In the distribution of the men, a strong party was nominated for the duty of the park, to repair tools, make scaling-ladders, platforms, &c., and the remainder told off into seven brigades, performed good services as overseers and leading sappers in the trenches and the batteries. Sub-Lieutenants A. Wallace and R. Gibb, who joined in January, volunteered their services as assistants in the trenches, and both discharged their duties 'extremely well.' Their conduct was noticed in flattering terms in a letter to General Mann, the inspector-general of fortifications.

"In the final assault of Badajoz, selected men of the corps accompanied each of the columns to the breaches, bearing ladders, hatchets, crow-bars, &c.,

and executed the duty allotted to them with the utmost bravery. After storming the lunette St. Roque, a party of the royal military artificers, under Lieutenant Wright, R.E., displayed expertness and courage in mining under the dam and bridge of the inundation. Privates William Bond and Edward Doran were killed, and five rank and file wounded. In the trenches, during the operations, Corporal John Blackadder was killed, and Sub-Lieutenant Wallace was wounded. Many others also were wounded, but the precise number cannot be traced.

"Soon after the capture, the detachment of the sixth and seventh companies, first battalion, returned to Cadiz. The sixth of the second battalion was attached to the expedition for besieging Tarragona, and portions of the fifth and seventh companies, second battalion, remained at Badajoz to assist in the repairs of the breaches, and in improving the defences of the town."

The three officers of engineers whose names appear most frequently as commanding the sappers and miners in Spain, Sir C. Pasley, Sir J. Burgoyne, and Sir Harry Jones, have survived to witness the flourishing condition of the corps in which they always took warm interest. It may here be mentioned, that although the Royal Engineers and the Royal Sappers are independent corps, the latter is officered by the engineers. Of Colonel Pasley the author speaks in the following high terms:—

"Colonel Pasley was removed from the appointment of director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham in November, 1841, on promotion to the rank of major-general. Nearly thirty years he had held the office and fulfilled its various functions with a genius, composure, and success that no successor can ever hope to surpass. To him the corps is largely indebted for that military efficiency which has characterized its progress since 1812. Diligently superintending its practical exercise in all the operations of a siege, as well as in mining, pontooning, and bridge-making, and in the numerous other essential details of the field establishment, he made the corps fully equal to the prosecution of any service in which its assistance might be required. Some well-meaning officers of high rank did not see the necessity of training the corps in the principles of elementary fortification, but Colonel Pasley finally overcame their honest scruples by earnest argument. He not only gained this concession, but was permitted to teach the corps the elementary principles of geometry and plan-drawing; and ultimately, so extensive and complete had his system become, that some hundreds of non-commissioned officers and men passed from his schools, as surveyors and draughtsmen, to the survey of Ireland. As a disciplinarian he was rigid; and in exacting from all under his command that obedience, attention, and punctuality which were the characteristics of his own laborious career, he was blind to that partiality or favoritism which could cover the indiscretion of one offender and punish that of another."

We now give some specimens of the services rendered by the corps at home of late years. At the time of the threatened Chartist outbreak in London in 1848; few were aware of the formidable preparations made by the military authorities:—

"A rising of the Chartists being anticipated, measures were taken to thwart their designs. Troops were collected with rapidity from all quarters and appointed to various posts in London, to act if occasion required. Late in the evening of Saturday the 8th of April, a company of 100 strong with Sergeant-major Bradford, under the command of Captain Tylee, R.E., was detached from Woolwich to the Tower of London. Each man took with him forty rounds of ammunition. The company slept in the Tower that night, but early next morning, two sergeants and thirty-two rank and file, under Lieutenant Sedley, R.E., were sent

to the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, to oppose any attempt at possession by the Chartists. Another party with Sergeant-major Bradford under Lieutenant Wilkinson, R.E., was removed to the Bank of England. On the roof of this edifice were built platforms; and at certain places, massive timbers with loop-holes were run up as positions for defence. Several thousand sand-bags filled the upper tier of windows facing the Royal Exchange, and others as high as a man were piled upon the parapet of the roof, with apertures between them for musketry. Over the entrance of the building, a strong wooden machicolli, resting upon ponderous beams, projected into the street, which held a party of the corps ready to open a volley on the rabble, had an attempt been made to force an entrance. In the yard leading to the workshops, &c., the sappers also erected an enormous barricade of casks, hand-carts, &c.

"The detachment at the Tower was no less zealous. At the Byward tower, the face—overlooking the entrance to the fortress from the Thames by the bridge—was loop-holed, as also a building to command the other entrance. About thirty yards inside—from the gate of the Byward tower—a strong entrenched stockade was erected; and on the wharf near the Traitor's tower, two barricades were constructed of crates with bricks in them, iron coal boxes, &c., which were loop-holed for musketry. Along the Traitor's wall was an erection of sand-bags with openings for firing, and on the roof of the barracks, banquettes, to enable the troops to play on the mob in the rear near to the Mint, were formed of scaffolding and military forns. The old bricked-up embrasures facing Tower Hill were also rendered ready for the reception of guns by picking out the bricks and clearing away the *débris*, which for years had been accumulating there. Fortunately no outbreak occurred, and the company returned to Woolwich on the 14th of April."

Many of our readers will remember "the crows' nests" on the summit of Westminster Abbey and of St. Paul's, during the ordnance survey of the metropolitan district:—

"That above the cross of St. Paul's, from the dexterity with which the construction of the cradle at that dizzy height was pursued, supported only by the architectural ornaments of the structure, excited much curiosity and wonder. The scaffolding was of rough poles; the stage, ten feet square, formed of planks, which supported the observatory, rested on the golden gallery on the top of the great cone. The four lower posts, twenty-nine feet long, stood upon short planks bedded on the stone foot-way; and the top supported the angles of four horizontal planks, each twenty-three feet long, bolted together at the angles. From these planks a screen of boards was erected to prevent materials, &c., from falling. The base of the four upper posts, fifty-three feet long, rested on the angles of the above planks; and the scaffold, in addition to these posts, consisted of four sets of horizontal and four sets of transverse braces, on each of the four sides, the whole being fastened together by spikes and ropes. Fifty-six of the uprights were double poles, placed base and point, and bound together with hoop iron and wedges, and with bolts and hoop iron at the splices. The height from base to floor was eighty-two feet, and to the extreme top of the observatory ninety-two feet. A railing, roughly but securely put up, surrounded the 'crows' nest.' The ascent was by the inside of the tower or lantern to the circular opening, then to the outside of the foot ladders set at the north-east corner, parallel to the north-east principal post inside the scaffold. The whole of the materials were drawn up from the floor by a permanent windlass erected in the tower, to the golden gallery, and thence passed to the outside, horizontally, through an aperture thirty-two inches wide, and finally were drawn up and put into position by purchase erected for the purpose. The whole construction weighed about five tons, and though designed by Sergeant James Steel, was erected by Sergeant James Beaton, the most successful builder

of these aerial fabrics, assisted by privates Richard Pemble and John Porteous, and some civil labourers, under the direction of Captain Yolland. The time occupied in going up the ladder was about seven minutes, but the descent required only four or five. On the 2nd November the last piece of the scaffolding was removed and carted away. In the hazardous and intricate operation of building and dismantling it, not the slightest accident to human life or limb—not even the breaking of a single pane of glass—occurred.

"The observations were taken by Sergeant James Steel with an eighteen-inch theodolite, both at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. When not prevented by haze, the sergeant attended to his duty, frequently when the breeze shook his small location to a perilous degree, with a coolness, perseverance, and accuracy that were highly praiseworthy. Sometimes he and his assistant sapper—Private John Wotherspoon—ascended to the observatory at St. Paul's as often as three times a-day, and this carried through a period of four months—between the 17th June and 16th October—with unflinching resolution and assiduity, made the sergeant and the sappers objects of much interest and of curious and anxious inquiry. The observations taken from this height comprised between 8000 and 10,000. In many instances the same subject was gone over as many as six times, none less than three or four, and the utmost distance obtained was twenty-six miles.

"To carry on the survey during the day in crowded streets, with an unbroken stream of vehicles in double transit, was an extremely difficult and irksome operation; but to be free as much as possible from this interruption, the sappers went to work every morning as soon as day broke, and pushed the survey while the metropolis was still at rest. The survey was completed in January, 1850, and the mapping finished at Southampton. For the merit and talent with which the work was conducted, the periodical press frequently expressed its admiration; and Sir Henry de la Beche and Mr. Edwin Chadwick—two of the Commissioners of the highest authority—praised the survey as being one of extreme success.

Many other instances are given of the ingenuity, skill, and daring displayed during the survey in different parts of the kingdom, as well as in similar services in the colonies, and in various parts of the world where members of the corps have been employed. We must add one instance of the useful services rendered in scientific pursuits:—

"The observations made with Airy's zenith sector for the determination of the latitudes of various trigonometrical stations used in the ordnance survey of the British Isles, which commenced in 1842, terminated in December 1850, and the results have become the subject of an important volume from the pen of Captain Yolland, R.E. The instrument at first was in charge of the officers of the corps, but in course of time, from a paucity in their number, it devolved upon corporal, afterwards Sergeant, James Steel. The first man of the sappers honoured with the use of the instrument was Private Benjamin Keen Spencer, who was employed with the earliest parties in carrying on the observations; and it is not a little curious to add, that General Colby directed his own personal observations, the observations of his most able days, to be tested by Sergeant Steel. This is a striking proof both of the greatness of his mind, and his freedom from those petty jealousies which sometimes mar the superiority of distinguished characters."

"The list of stars selected for observation fell within the parallels of declination of 37° 38' and 69° 54'. About two-thirds of this number were originally chosen, so as to admit of a continuous series of observations being made when the weather proved favourable throughout the night, and two others were for some time employed with the instrument, who relieved each other after an interval of several hours' work. The observations were frequently carried on continuously for upwards of

eight hours, but six hours' constant observing was reckoned a good night's work for one person, in consequence of the fatigue caused by his having to ascend twice to the table to make each complete or double observation. In the course of the service additional stars, not originally selected for observation, were occasionally observed, some of which were not found in the works of the best authorities. Two men, ready penmen, were also employed in book-keeping, and in afterwards copying the observations on the skeleton forms, for transmission to the map office at Southampton, where the necessary computations in connexion with the observations, were carried out and completed under the direction of Captain Yolland, R.E.

"Sergeant Steel's first station was at Hensbarrow, from which he was removed to South Barule, and after completing his observations there, he was stationed for a time on the wild and romantic hill of Ben Lomond. There he witnessed a phenomenon which, perhaps, had never before been seen by any one. He had frequently been *alone* the clouds, and at Hensbarrow, of a low altitude compared with Ben Lomond, he had observed the stars a whole night when the clouds *beneath him* were saturating with their vapour the little village of Roach below: but on Ben Lomond, he saw extensive masses of cloud settle down into a level wide-spread stratum, the upper surface of which was at least 500 feet beneath the camp. This was after sunset, on the 10th of September, 1845, with a beautiful moon and a clear blue sky above, altogether presenting an impressive *coup d'oeil*. Such was the depth and density of the mass, that it required the powerful influence of the sun's rays for the two following days to dispel it. The whiteness of snow was grey, contrasted with the silver hoar of the heavy cloud when the sun rose on the 11th, and it offered, said Steel, in his forcible language, 'a strong temptation to a lover of nature's wildest grandeur, to treat himself to a celestial walk on its upper surface to the peak on the neighbouring hill.' Some tourists ascended the mountain on the 11th and 12th of September in the true spirit of enthusiastic enterprise, wishing to connect their names in history with this startling, yet truly magnificent phenomenon, but their amazement was indeed great, when, after penetrating the cloud, they saw above them an encampment of soldiers, carrying on the official services of the station, with all the activity and fearlessness of men accustomed to such extraordinary appearances."

At Hensbarrow, Sergeant Steel had a gratifying rencontre with the Astronomer Royal:—

"On journeying from Roach, in Cornwall, to Exeter, he sat by the side of the Astronomer Royal, who made various inquiries concerning the survey. At length, he asked, 'What *instrument* have you been using?' 'Professor Airy's zenith sector,' was the reply. 'Indeed! I am Professor Airy!' The surprise and pleasure of the eminent astronomer, may be left to the imagination of the reader to conceive. The incident is memorable, on account of the introduction, thus singularly obtained by Sergeant Steel, and of the information he received from the Professor in the efficient use of the instrument, as well as in some salient points connected with astronomy."

We must refrain from giving further extracts, but enough has been quoted to show the nature of the services of which Quarter-master-Sergeant Connolly has been the worthy historian. The production of this work cannot but increase the high estimation in which the corps of Sappers and Miners is held. The reductions that took place during the long peace, under false views of economy, are deeply to be regretted, and now that the exigencies of military operations have led to the increase of the force, the nation will not willingly again discourage a body of men whose benefits to the state are as valuable in peace as they are important in war. Mr. Connolly's

book will help to secure this result for the service to which he belongs. We must not omit to mention an honourable fact stated in the preface, that nearly two hundred copies of the work, an expensive one from its size and its numerous illustrations, have been subscribed for by non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps.

Lilliesleaf: being a Concluding Series of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

WITH pleasure we listen to Mistress Margaret Maitland telling in her own quaint and homely, but sagacious and serious way, some more stories of her own life and of the fortunes of the Sunnyside family. The main subject of the present tale is the domestic life of a niece of the good old lady, who is supposed to be the narrator. This niece, Mary Maitland, is the wife of Allan Elphinstone, Laird of Lilliesleaf, and in the opening chapter she is described, with her four children, and the large household of which she had charge. If it were only this commencement of the story there would be enough to distinguish it from the crowd of idle novels, which usually wind up with a happy marriage, and tell little of the real business and battle of life for which the experience of others might be useful. It is not so with Lilliesleaf, though the sphere of life here represented is a very limited one. The author has evidently but little knowledge of real life in other than decent and respectable circles. No wonderful incidents or extraordinary characters are therefore to be looked for in her books; and the best lessons are those which are drawn from the dictates of good sense and of religious feeling as applied to every-day life. The only events of importance in the story of Mary Elphinstone are her appearance for a season in London, and the return to their rural residence. In the beginning of the story she is represented as oppressed by some secret grief and care, amidst all her outward comfort and prosperity. In vain aunt Margaret tries to learn the secret, and it is only when the poor old lady is dragged up to town that she discovers the real cause of her niece's strange behaviour. Having toward her husband much fondness, but too little frankness, she had observed with anxiety his frequent absence, and his careless squandering of property in selfish enjoyment, incompatible with due devotion to the interests of a wife and growing family, as she thought. Jealous thoughts no doubt mingled largely in the anxiety about his absence and his expenditure. She forms the resolution of having a season in London, and to his surprise insists on the arrangement being carried out in a style regardless of expense. Her idea, as explained at last, was, that desperate measures are sometimes the only resources in a bad case, and that when things are at the worst they are nearest mending. Happily it turned out so in this instance, though the experiment was a dangerous one, and to be read rather as a warning than an example. The frank explanations and mutual understandings that came at last, give many profitable hints to others to try to get at the results of this domestic history, without its expensive and dangerous experience. Along with this main subject of the book there runs a love story, which ends at the close of the third volume, in the ordinary way. Rhoda is a wayward and impetuous, but not unlove-

able character, but her lover is a very disagreeable and intolerable personage, much needing the improvement which is hinted at as taking place after their marriage. In the following passage, in one of the last chapters of the story, the whole of the principal characters are introduced:—

"The poor bairn! she put her arms close about me, and leaned her head down on my shoulder, and wept tears. No just for what I said—but many a thing was in Rhoda's mind, and she was moved, poor bairn! and had no person to bring her troubles to but me. But I should not say troubles either, for they were just tumults, and the moving and the striving of her own spirit. Truly, for all their outcasts, and the trouble they gave to sober folk, they were very well mated, in respect of being like one another, Rhoda and her bridegroom. They were both very ill bairns; and though there was but little reason between the two, I would not say but there was plenty kindness; and their up-bringing had been after the same fashion, and the aim of both of them was towards the same thing. And I was not feared, but they would do very well together, though I would have been far more content if I had seen in them a warmer heart unto the ways of godliness; which, doubtless, are profitable for all things, and well becoming both to age and youth."

"All this time I was still abiding in Lilliesleaf, that we might all be near together while Grace and Chaud made their visit to the Manse, but I saw not near so much of Mary now as I had been used to do when her and me were our lane. She had much on her mind at this time, counselling Mr. Allen in his plans and his ways, which were many, and taking careful order to her own house. There was but little change made upon the house of Lilliesleaf itself; and I would not say but what their manner of life, though it was quiet, was more like great folk than it had ever been—for Mary was a wise woman to discern what was safe to do, and guided her lot with a careful hand, and took such thoughtful tent of Mr. Allan, that instead of finding downfall out of their gay estate, it was as viable to the young man himself, as it was to other folk, that there was not another house ordered like to this, in the whole countryside, and as cheery as a house could be. I say this because it was not till long after that I found out, even my ownself, what my bairn had done, and how, in truth, there were great changes, and many a manner of wasting siller, stopp'd at that time in the house of Lilliesleaf; and how it was Mary's own wisdom and good guiding that made the thrift of a better fashion than the wastry, and keep'd both credit and comfort. And the more I came to ken of the constant care she took, and all the trouble of this big house upon her own hand, truly, I marvel'd over the more at the discretion of my dear bairn. As for Mr. Allan, he kept neither horse nor hound more than were needed about the house, and set himself to his portion of the work in a manful manner, so as it was heartsome to see him; and from that day—for, truly, it was even just the turn in a man's life that makes a spoon, or spoils a horn—this young man grew more and more a name and a credit in the countryside. For a certain space, doubtless, they behaved to be very canny to get the better of all the wastry of the bygone time; but it was Mary's ambition to have better visitors about the house than the like of Lord Burrowsdon, and Lady Julia, who were far from great folk in a bigger world than ours, though by reason of their titles, and keeping up much appearance, they look'd grand enough in a country place. And, truly, Mary had them to see her, that would never have gone to the Castle; and had many a friend, far and near, that were little to be thought of as equal neighbours to the minister's daughter of Pasterlands; and so it came to pass that, after a measure of years, there were no two questions who was the most considered man in the county. And seeing he had made himself both well worthy, and of much consequence to the folk, it was not long till the very man that sat in the house of parlia-

his leisure time to the study of medicine with a view to entering the profession. Being transferred from the recruiting service to the Glasgow military district office, he attended classes at the University, and found time also to write his *Recollections of a soldier's life*. In 1827, after procuring his discharge, he took a surgeon's degree, and settled at Oban. The drudgery of a rural highland practice did not suit his disposition, and in 1829 he came to London to seek some wider field of occupation. Failing in this, he spent some time in literary labours, contributing papers to periodicals, and writing autobiographical sketches, which, with other property, were lost after his death on the Continent. He had gone to Paris in 1830, to study at the anatomical schools, and died, in the autumn of that year, of pulmonary disease, at the early age of thirty-seven. The work now published attracted considerable notice when its successive parts first appeared, and it was thought that the soldier must have had literary aid in preparing his narrative. The biographical notice gives assurance of the genuineness of the book as the composition of a soldier, who tells with fidelity and liveliness the story of his service. The subsequent career and early death of Sergeant Donaldson form a sad supplement to the tale. We must add, that this addition of his *Recollections* is printed for the benefit of the author's widow and surviving daughter, who are in poverty. The *Recollections of a Soldier's Life* ought to be one of the books supplied to regimental and militia libraries, and its circulation will do good service at this time, as it inculcates good principles of sobriety and carefulness, while describing events likely to encourage martial ardour.

The Art of Perfumery, and the Means of obtaining the Odours of Plants. By G. W. Septimus Piesse. Longman and Co.

Although this treatise is chiefly intended for those engaged in the trade of perfumery, or who possess on a large scale the means of manufacturing the articles described, it contains much matter that will prove interesting to the general reader. Some of the formulæ also can be easily put to practical use, with apparatus such as the chemist has in the ordinary working laboratory. Mr. Piesse gives ample directions for the preparation of all sorts of perfumes, liquid and solid, as well as odorous vinegars, pomatums, cosmetics, soaps, dentifrices, and other perfumed articles of comfort or luxury. The importance of the art of perfumery in a commercial point of view is pointed out. British India and Europe consume annually, at the lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits, under the names of eau de Cologne, essence of lavender, esprit de rose, and other perfumes described in detail by Mr. Piesse. One house in Paris uses every year 80,000 lbs. of orange flowers, 60,000 of cassia flowers, 54,000 of rose leaves, 32,000 of jasmine leaves, 32,000 of violets, and proportionately large quantities of rosemary, citron, thyme, and other odiferous herbs. The number of bottles of eau de Cologne, charged one shilling each duty at the London Custom House in 1852 was nearly 20,000; and the revenue for perfumes of all sorts, including the duty upon spirits used in home manufactures of scents, is estimated at 40,000*l.* per annum. On these and other statistical points the volume of M. Piesse gives full information, and the importance of encouraging the establishment of flower-farms in this country is urged as a profitable branch of cultivation. In the instructions for manufacturing perfumes, correct formulæ are given, with descriptions and diagrams of the apparatus to be employed. Drawings are also given of the principal plants mentioned in the work. M. Piesse's suggestion that at the Crystal Palace, or at the New Botanical Gardens, a place should be allotted to illustrate the commercial use of flowers, deserves to be carried into operation.

The Postdiluvian History from the Flood to the Call of Abraham. By the Rev. E. D. Rendell. Hodson.

THAT the early pages of the sacred scriptures contain some allegorical and figurative statements is

generally allowed by critics and expositors. For the explanation of several of these Mr. Rendell's writings may be found useful, although he carries the principle of absurdity, as opposed to literal interpretation, to an absurd and irrational length. There is scarcely a verse in the early chapters of Genesis which this writer admits to be historical, and some of the interpretations are of the most fanciful kind. Thus, he does not believe even in a local Noachian deluge, but maintains that the narrative refers to the flood of irreligion and violence which at that period overpread the world; that the formation of a new dispensation was signified by the building of the ark, and that the mountains of Ararat denote "the eminent principles of love and charity upon which those rest who are regenerated." The three sons of Noah are not to be considered as personages who ever lived, but as communities with distinctive spiritual principles, and "by their sons are not to be understood individual descendants, but the births of new opinions, and the propagation of them, in such a way as to induce others to adopt them." In like manner all the statements of the Mosiac record are explained away and spiritualized. In Mr. Rendell's case a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; and the love of speculation is not checked by the spirit of true philosophy, not to speak of reverential respect for sacred truth. We do not object to spiritual interpretations, but they should be offered with some caution, and not in the dogmatic tone which Mr. Rendell employs. The rejection of the literal history does not remove or diminish the difficulties of interpretation. Some of those records which he spiritualizes, such as about the names of the patriarchs and the cities which they built, have been demonstrated by the recent researches of Colonel Rawlinson and others to belong to real history.

SUMMARY.

The fifty-seventh annual publication of the *Post-office London Directory for 1856* (Kelly and Co.), in the fulness, variety, and accuracy of its contents, surpasses all its predecessors. What the book will come to if it increases in bulk with the ever-growing enlargement of the metropolis, it is not easy to foresee. It now consists of two thousand five hundred pages of densely-printed matter in double and partly in treble columns, yet the arrangement is so good, that it forms a convenient and sufficient index, for all ordinary purposes of business, to the streets of London and their inhabitants. Besides being a Commercial and Trades Directory, it is also an Official, Street, Law, Court, Parliamentary, Postal, City, Conveyance, and Banking Directory. There is also miscellaneous information on subjects which it is useful to have in books of reference. The map of London has the latest improvements. Since last year, a fruitless attempt to establish a second 'London Directory' has been wisely abandoned. There is no room for a rival work of this magnitude being published with profit; and this publication has the *prestige* of having been established above half a century, and the advantage of much official and influential patronage. In the hands of its present proprietors, the absence of competition will not diminish the efforts to sustain the reputation and increase the usefulness of the 'Post-office London Directory.'

The Yellow Frigate; or, The Three Sisters by James Grant, in Routledge's series of original novels, is a spirited and interesting romance, founded on legends of Scottish history, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Of three daughters of Lord Drummond, whose tombs are still seen among the venerable ruins of Dunblane Cathedral, the youngest was the wife, though not the queen, of James IV. The king intended to avow openly his marriage, but poor Margaret, as an old chronicler has it, was "taken away to make room for a daughter of England." It is said that her two elder sisters perished with her; one the wife of Sir David Falconer, a faithful soldier; and the other of a Robert Barton, a daring sailor, a com-

panion of the famous Scottish admiral, Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo. Much veritable history is skillfully introduced into the romance, and authentic sketches of the social and political condition of Scotland in the days of James IV. In one chapter, headed London in 1488, a striking picture is given of the English capital as described by old writers, and of the Thames in the reign of Henry VII. In the fourth volume of Tyler's 'History of Scotland,' may be read the historical narrative of the period chosen by Mr. Grant for his romance of *The Yellow Frigate*, and the three fair Drummonds.

Under the title of *Roman Catholicism in Spain*, an Old Resident (Johnstone and Hunter) gives a historical sketch of Popery in the Peninsula, with a record of his own observation of its institutions and usages. The moral and social results of Roman Catholicism are duly noticed—the chapter on the celibacy of the clergy presenting sad views of the state of society. Let us hope that Spain will ere long follow the example of the Catholic Kingdom of Sardinia, in suppressing by law the scenes of some of the disgraceful proceedings referred to by this writer. Of the general tenets and practices of the Church of Rome, the book gives a faithful and instructive view.

The Edinburgh High School French Reader, by Charles Henry Scheider, French master in that institution (Bell and Bradfute, and Whitaker and Co.), consists of selections from the best authors, arranged on a new plan, and with certain peculiarities in the printing of the introductory part of the volume, such as the italicising of letters not sounded in English. The arrangement of the selections according to subjects as well as style, renders the book more useful for educational objects, as well as for reference in private reading. In Bohn's Classical Library, a volume of *Greek Romances*, translated by the Rev. Rowland Smith, M.A., contains the adventures of Theagenes and Chariclea, the pastoral amours of Daphnis and Chloe, and the loves of Clitophon and Leucippe, by Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius; works with many literary beauties and graphic descriptions, though defaced by occasional indecencies not tolerated in modern classics.

The fifth volume of *Burke's Works*, in the British Classics (H. G. Bohn), contains charges against Warren Hastings continued, and political letterst including those on scarcity, on a regicide peace, on the American war, Roman-catholic relief, and negro slave code.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

About's (E.) Greece, &c., of the Present Day, p. 8vo, 3s. 6d.
Akerman's (J. Y.) Spring Tide, 2nd ed., cloth, 3s. 6d.
Liddle Leslie, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Bulcham's (E.) Last of the Arctic Voyages, 2 vols., £1 16s.
Bulcham's (Rev. J.) Works, 10 vols., sheets, £5.
Baker's Historical Sketches of Angling Literature, 5s.
Bruce's (Rev. J.) Rational Creation, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Bruce's (R. C.) Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated, 4to, £1 1s.
Buchanan's (J.) Faith in God, and Modern Atheism, £1 1s.
Carlingford Castle, reduced, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d., boards, 2s.
Cham, Caw, & Co. Chronology, Vol. 9, Christian Evidences, 6s.
Cumming's (Dr.) The End, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s.
Dunbar's (C.) Popular Geography of Plants, 10s. 6d.
Davidson's Revision of Hebrew Text of the Old Test., 10s. 6d.
Family Interests, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Giles's (Mrs.) Parables from Nature, 2nd ed., 16mo, 1s. 6d.
Glossary of Yorkshire Words, fcap, 8vo, 3s. 6d.
Hindley's Ecclesiastical Archives, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Kendall's (W. H. G.) Western Wanderings, 2 vols., £1 4s.
Kingdon's (J. S.) Dramatic Works, 2 vols., p. 8vo, 12s.
Lee's (Mrs.) Sir Thomas, 3s. 6d.
Malvern; or, the Three Marriages, 3 vols., p. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
Meyrick's (H.) Wonders of Science, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Meyrick's (H.) Poetry Created by Science, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Meyrick's (H.) History of the British Empire, 16mo, 10s. 6d.
Miller's Languages of the Seat of War, 2nd ed., 8vo, cl., 5s.
MSS., a Tale of Old Islington, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Pain and Easy Account of British Ferns, 2nd ed., 2s. 6d.
Prescott's Philip II., 2 vols., p. 8vo, advanced to sell, 12s.
Roving Bee, 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, reduced, 3s. 6d.
Sauerbrey's Dict. of the English and Turkish Languages, 5s.
Smith's Comprehensive History of the Last Century, 2 vols., £1 5s.
Smith's Old Story, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Ward's Autobiography of a Fugitive Slave, p. 8vo, 6s. 6d.
Whaleman's Adventures, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

White's (A.) Popular History of Birds, 71. 16mo, cl., 10s. 6d.
Wilson's (R. A.) Mexico and its Religion, p. 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, 7th ed., 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
Yapp's (G. W.) French Tariff of Import Duties, 8vo, 6s.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY REFORM.

SIR.—As the author of the article on Scottish University Reform ('North British Review,' May, 1855,) on which your last Number contains some strictures, and as a professional person who has, for many years, been steadfastly devoted to the cause of Academical Reform in this part of the United Kingdom, I take the liberty to request your insertion of the few following remarks.

You are labouring under a great misapprehension if you suppose, as the tone of your article indicates, that there is any person or party here who wishes to exchange our native academical laws and customs for the system that has so long made Cambridge and Oxford notorious. All our Academical Reformers here, so far as I have spoken to them, and Mr. Lorimer, the author of the book 'On the Scottish Universities' specially, are decidedly and characteristically Scotch in their academical views; and one of their principal motives in agitating the cause of Academical Reform is, that under altered circumstances they may still be permitted to remain Scotch, and not be forced to go to Oxford or Heidelberg for that mental nutriment which they would receive, after a much more natural and healthy fashion, in Edinburgh. For myself, I never felt the most distant inclination to import those academical peculiarities of England, which, for their abnormal and absurd character, have now become a byword among civilised nations.

What, then, do we Scottish University Reformers want? Chiefly, I think, the following very simple and plain things.

First. We wish that a broad line of distinction should be drawn between a college and a school, and that the halls of the highest national instruction should no longer be filled with raw schoolboys.

Second. We wish, when we make good scholars, that they should not be allowed systematically to starve, but that some provision should be made for meritorious young men, for a few years, similar to your English fellowships.

Third. We consider that the Rectors and Upper Masters of our Grammar Schools, and the Professors of our Universities, should receive such an endowment as to make the situations which they hold an object of honourable ambition to young men of enterprise and talent.

Fourth. We demand that the beggarly account of academical chairs, which satisfied our forefathers three hundred years ago, should be increased in some proportion to the increasing science and extended literature of the nineteenth century.

Fifth. We consider that the system of teaching large classes of crude youths, in different stages of preparation, by the professorial system alone, is unpractical and ineffective; and to remedy this evil we are of opinion that a staff of tutors, acting under the immediate direction and control of the Professors, is the only adequate remedy.

With these demands I think there is nothing in your article that clashes; only your observations tend to damage our cause by raising an alarm about a danger that is altogether imaginary. No sane Scotsman will ever dream of looking to England for a type of academical perfection; as little do we require to go to Germany for a model; though surely there can be no harm in stating strongly what all the world knows, that many important subjects are fully and admirably taught in the poorest *Academia* of Prussia, of which there is not a whisper heard from any chair of the metropolitan University of Edinburgh.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN S. BLACKIE,
Professor of Greek.

College, Edinburgh, November 20th.

[We are glad to learn, from so high an authority as Professor Blackie, that there is no desire for any radical change in the Scottish University education. Professor Kelland's introductory lecture certainly gave us that impression, and when it was

before us, we had not seen Professor Blackie's sensible and earnest letter to the Town Council of Edinburgh, advocating necessary and reasonable improvements on the existing system. We heartily assent to Professor Blackie's "five points." 1st, The Scottish schools need reform. John Knox and Andrew Melville, and the early Scottish Reformers, had large and liberal views as to grammar schools and gymnasia, and their plans, after the lapse of three centuries, still have to be carried out, but on a national not an ecclesiastical basis. The 2nd and 3rd points are questions of money and endowment simply, and appeals for funds must be made to the government, but chiefly to the Scottish people, and to all interested in the advancement of learning. The 4th point also commends itself to general acceptance, but with this proviso, that additional professorships must be instituted for purposes of teaching alone, and only indirectly for those of authorship. The institution of fellowships would secure the learned leisure necessary for Scotland producing works of high scholarship, without needless multiplication of professorships directly for this object. 5th, The institution of tutorships or assistant professorships is most desirable, and Professor Blackie's own class presents a glaring instance of the inconvenience and hardship of the want of this aid to professorial teaching.—Ed. 'L. G.']

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THIS collection, if continued at its present rate of excellence, will soon take its stand as inferior in point of attraction to none of the old exhibitions. The only drawback to its success consists in our present short daylight and gloomy skies. But even this objection gives way to such an array of names and subjects, and such special points of interest as are furnished on this occasion. Indeed, were it possible that an analytical study of a great painter's artistic life could of itself make an artist of the spectator, we might well expect to find this little room at 121, Pall-Mall, the most frequented and most productive of all schools, for here we see in every stage, from the first brilliant sparkle of genius to the sustained efforts of a practised power, the thoughts, the mind, the origin, growth, and perfection in art of one of our greatest living countrymen. And whilst to the professional student the advantages thus offered need no recommendation, the amateur may find in this series opportunities of observation and comparison of the most interesting kind. It is needless to say we allude to the set of Sir Edwin Landseer's engraved works, which is believed to be complete, in the sense that every etching of his own, and every engraving of any importance that has been made from his oil paintings, is stated to be here represented. And however trivial at first sight may be the notion of exhibiting *Etchings by E. Landseer at eight years of age* (29), *Ditto at nine years* (30), *Ditto at ten years* (35), &c., yet a moment's consideration will show their importance in completing the series, and in showing from what beginnings so great results have followed, whilst an inspection of these juvenile productions will, if we mistake not, excite surprise rather than contempt. No sooner are these earlier efforts passed, than we are reminded of where we are in point of chronology by a sketch of *Paganini* (25), which, in combination with Mr. Leigh Hunt's not less graphic description in verse, gives us all that art can hope to retain and transmit to posterity of one whose fame is still of fabulous dimensions.

Other early portraits there also are, but it is in the sketches of bulls, lions, deer, and above all of dogs, that the genius of the young artist gradually finds its proper sphere and regular development. Innumerable as are the beauties of these early works, and admirable as is the close adherence to nature and anatomy which they display, we can look at them now as mere stepping-stones to the later productions. There is very little completeness or finality about them: the artist was only shaping the tools with which he was to hew out his great monuments of fame. Still, nothing can

be finer in its way than the head of *The Old Lion, Nero* (42), than *Water Dogs Contending for a Stick* (59), or the *Old English Bloodhound* (77), or the *Alpine Mastiff* (26), where, as in many other instances, an apparently accidental touch reveals secrets of the canine character unknown to us before. In these earlier works, composition had not begun, though even here no one but a thoroughbred artist would have thrown in the accessories of his drawings in the way Landseer has done. An exception to the general run occurs in *Comus* (64), where the animal expressions assist the allegorical drama, and form a finished scene; and in the *Dog Howling on the Sea Coast* (132), where the subject, said to be unknown, is obviously meant to be romantic and mysterious. But almost every other point gives way in interest to these sketches, which are now seen to be the germs of larger and more expanded works. The famous *Challenge* (212), arises out of a smaller subject of the same name (137); *The Cover Hack* (240) corresponds with *Return from Deer-stalking* (110); the dog in *High Life* (12) occurs in the *Scene at Abbotsford* (140), with other instances too numerous to mention; whilst in *None but the Brave deserve the Fair* (101) are to be seen the elements of several later works condensed; and rarely indeed is so much art to be found compressed into so narrow a compass.

We are satisfied that no one who has not seen this collection can form an adequate idea of its extent or interest; and were it only for the sake of seeing the celebrated *Bolton Abbey* (202), Mr. Lewis's brilliant *Retriever* (203), *The Hawk and Heron* (253), and many other famous prints, all in their earliest states, and upon India paper, the collection would be worth a visit. The whole of the above set of Landseer's engraved works, consisting of 278 subjects, has been for many years in the course of collection by Mr. C. G. Lewis, the engraver, and is believed to be perfect and unique. Its ultimate destination is yet, we believe, uncertain.

But we must turn to another branch of the gallery, scarcely less interesting, though, as already observed, of comparatively small dimensions. There is first a bright and juicy picture by Stanfield, the *Entrance to the Zuyder-Zee* (376), displaying all his unrivalled skill in water-painting; and a *Creswick's A Mountain Stream* (327), which, however, is a little more than a cold repetition of old effects. Over the fire-place is a work small in dimensions, but of rare interest, both as to style and execution, in a collection of English paintings. This is Frederick Goodall's *Raising the Maypole* (342): a picture abounding in figures and subject of all kinds, unobtrusive to the eye, but presenting, when closely examined, a variety and skill of management, distinctness of treatment, and, above all, force and delicacy of handling, which are rarely seen. This picture, some parts of which are not inferior to Wouvermans, will occasion the visitor as much surprise as admiration. The other subject by this artist, *Scene in Brittany* (341), contains also some exquisite features, as in the sitting figure of the girl on the left, and is painted, moreover, with remarkable thoughtfulness throughout. Mr. Sant's figure, *Early Morn* (370), is scarcely equal to its motive or to the artist's power. The figure must be considered weak, and the expression doubtful. Still the light is fine, and the blue sky breaking through mist is a truthful effect.

Mr. Frith contributes one of his most piquant subjects, sparkling with expression, in the figure, *Did you ring, Sir?* (336.) There is more dramatic attempt, and less concentration of forcible painting in his other picture, *Scene from Woodstock* (337). In a corresponding position is a beautiful female figure by Frank Stone, called *The East* (379). The head is wreathed with a shawl turban of admirably blended colours, and the effect is heightened by the fan of gaily-tinted feathers with which the lady refreshes her voluptuous languor. Two other subjects (378), and *Reflection* (380), are equally attractive instances of female beauty under other aspects. Mr. Ansell has contributed three subjects—one large, *Fallow Deer* (301), with no very distant or remote resemblance to the style of Landseer; a smaller one in the same style, *The*

Starved Hind (203); and a third, *The Wounded Heron* (302), more in his own peculiar style of treatment, and in many respects the most attractive work of the three. The plumage of the bird, the dog's head, and the painting of the sand-bank itself, all deserve notice. Mr. Philip is also conspicuous with a round picture, representing a group of two dark Spanish gipsy girls playing and singing, *The Duet* (365). The difficulties of this subject are great, but they have been mastered, and the result is highly gratifying as well as forcible. Mr. Baxter's *Preparing for the Ball* (318), is distinguished, as usual, for the most striking graces of subject, and the most elaborate care in painting—and though the result is not novel, it is not inferior to former works. Mr. Solomon reappears here with renewed force, in his subject, *The Sailor Boy's Return* (371), founded on an antecedent we must all recollect exhibited in the Academy of last year. The group has been a little altered—the old gentleman, for instance, is no longer dozing, but wide awake, and full of interest, whilst the young lady's sentiments appear to have undergone no alteration. Nor should mention be omitted of Miss Solomon's very clever picture, entitled *Quizzing* (375), where the interest has been admirably concentrated on the central figure, the graceful and spirited rendering of which is a brilliant bit of success.

In landscape, Mr. James Thomas Linnell's *Evening* (353) is a striking point of this gallery. In force of painting, elaborate treatment, and bright light attained by the use of solid impasto, this is a work of very high pretension, and of success scarcely inferior. Its fault, if it has one, lies in too great a tendency to technical display. Mr. William Linnell has also a clever subject, *The Cattle Pond* (354). A small but very elaborate composition by Jutsum, *The Village Well* (351), and a drawing by Holme, of *River Scenery in North Wales* (350), treated with more simplicity and less studied effects, are also among the ornaments of the room. Mr. Harding's sketches are of their usual excellence, one of the *Views from Cleifden* (347) exhibiting some unusual experimental effects of colour. Mr. Topham, so well known in the Old Water Colour Society, appears here with a reminiscence of his Spanish experiences, in oils, in the *Halt at the Venta* (381); and some *genre* subjects by Morgan well deserve close observation, particularly a *Scene in the Champs Elysées* (360). We can do no more than refer briefly to the works of Messrs. Dillon, J. H. S. Mann, Oakes, a new painter from the North, Wyld, and Wyburd, as presenting points of interest on which space forbids us to dwell. In water colours Mr. Frederick Taylor has an admirable drawing of a well-known scene from 'Rob Roy,' called *Diana Vernon* (423); and the works of Collingwood, Smith, Gastineau, Topham, Bennett, Mrs. Harrison, and others, are such as we have long been accustomed to admire. Some sculpture subjects, by Alexander Munro, complete the collection.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE rooms of the British Institution were thrown open on Thursday, as usual, for inspection of the studies made from the Old Masters of this year's exhibition, and several promising works were noticed. Among the various copies of Cuy's *Ferry Boat*, that of Mr. Charles Hunt appeared to approach nearest the original in tone, and altogether to be one of the most successful pictures in the rooms. Others by Messrs. F. S. Hayes and Earl were scarcely inferior. Lord Derby's Rembrandt, *The Head of a Rabbi*, had also several admirers, amongst whom Mr. Hatchett and Mr. Barling Clarke were the most successful. The former gentleman has also selected a portion of Teniers' *Chateau*, in a circular form, with much skill. We also noticed an excellent copy by the same artist of Spagnoletto's *Portrait of Himself*, which has also been studied by Messrs. Martin, Aldridge, and Kendall. Of the numerous studies of Bassan's *Prodigal Son*, Mr. T. Hartley's approached nearest the original in point of handling and general effect. Mr. Earl's copies,

however, of this, as of other subjects, are of his usual excellence. Mr. C. J. Lewis has produced a bright sketch of the same, and also a good copy of the Spagnoletto. Mr. M. Robinson is successful as ever, after Spagnoletto and Teniers, in the *Temptation of St. Anthony*, from which a very excellent study has been produced. Mr. F. S. Hayes has made a near approach to Backhuysen's *Brisk Gale*, both in tone and in every particular of drawing and colour. In water-colours, the drawings of Mr. Whichelo, after Bassan, Teniers, and others, are, as may be expected, admirable. Mr. G. Maund has made also two excellent copies, one from Jordaens's *Portrait of a Lady*, and the other from Velasquez's *Infanta*. Mr. F. Read's enamel of Vandyke's *Lord Strafford* is also very completely and successfully finished. Nor should we omit to mention three very elegant copies of Reynolds, Jordaens, and C. Dolci, by Mr. C. Stanley. These must attract immediate attention. Mr. J. Bowles has completed small copies of some ten of the subjects on one screen, with great facility and skill. His study of the Wilson was perhaps the best. Close by appeared an excellent copy, by Mrs. Sykes, of Velasquez's *Portrait of Himself*. S. Rosa's splendid subject of a *Soldier* has also been extensively followed. The studies by Joshua Taylor and Miss Fahey may be noticed. Miss McCarthy is another lady who has devoted herself to C. Dolci, Jordaens, and Spagnoletto, with no mean success. On the whole, though first-rate copies are few in number, the exhibition was not without considerable interest, and promise.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE speech of Prince Albert, on laying the foundation of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on the 22nd inst., had wider scope and significance than in connexion merely with the local ceremony. A brief but lucid and masterly sketch was given of the great divisions of human knowledge, and of the different branches of education corresponding to the departments of science. In this country, some of these departments have been neglected, while others have absorbed almost the entire attention of the learned. Hence the need of the reform of old and the establishment of new educational institutions. The concluding remarks of the speech, the whole of which was excellent and appropriate to the occasion, will be read with interest, as bearing also on the subject of academical reform, of which Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has proved himself an enlightened and judicious promoter:—

"The study of the laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is our bounden duty. Of these laws our great academies and seats of education have, rather arbitrarily, selected only two spheres or groups (as I may call them) as essential parts of our national education—the laws which regulate quantities and proportions, which form the subject of mathematics, and the laws regulating the expression of our thoughts through the medium of language—that is to say grammar, which finds its purest expression in the classical languages. These laws are most important branches of knowledge; their study trains and elevates the mind. But they are not the only ones; there are others which we can not disregard—which we cannot do without. There are, for instance, the laws governing the human mind and its relation to the Divine Spirit—the subjects of logic and metaphysics. There are those which govern our bodily nature and its connexion with the soul—the subject of physiology and psychology. Those which govern human society and the relations between man and man—the subjects of politics, jurisprudence, and political economy, and many others. While of the laws just mentioned some have been recognised as essentials of education in different institutions, and some will, in the course of time, more fully assert their right to recognition, the laws regulating matter and form are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits, and as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention chiefly the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and the fine arts in painting, sculpture, and architecture. You will thus have conferred an inestimable boon upon your country, and in a short time have the satisfaction of witnessing the beneficial results upon our national powers of production. Other parts of the country will, I doubt not, emulate your example, and I live in hopes that all these institutions will some day find a central point of union, and thus complete their national organization."

In addition to the gentlemen named in our last,

as having obtained recompenses or honours at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, it must be stated that in the section of "Architectural Designs," Sir C. Barry obtained a Grand Medal of Honour for his New Houses of Parliament; that the name of Stanfield ought to have been included in the list of artists who obtained first class medals; that the name of Pollet in the third class was a misprint for Poole, and that of Fabisch in the honourable mentions for Foley; and that the name of Lawlor should have been comprised in the honourable mentions. Moreover, in the Architectural Section, C. R. Cockerell, Owen Jones, and T. L. Donaldson obtained first class medals; P. Hardwick, G. G. Scott, E. Falkener, and T. Hamilton, second class medals; D. Burton, C. Fowler, T. Wyatt, T. Allom, Digby Wyatt, H. E. Kendall, and H. Shaw, honourable mentions. Mr. Wyld, the English artist, obtained an honourable mention and the Cross of the Legion of Honour besides, but he figures in the lists as a Frenchman. Professor Faraday, in addition to being nominated Commander in the Legion of Honour, for "his eminent scientific services," obtained a Grand Medal of Honour as a "co-operator" in the ninth class of the Exhibition, for his experiments in electricity. By the way, the quality which the imperial decree ascribes to the learned professor in conferring on him his commandership, is "formerly a journeyman bookbinder." In addition to the nominations in the Legion of Honour mentioned in our last, we may cite the names of J. Logan, President of the Geological Commission of Canada, Fairburn, C. E. Brett, Electric Telegraph, Dr. Neill Arnott, Stephenson, C. E., Brunel, C. E., R. Napier, Gibson, sculptor, Cockerell, architect, Barker, journeyman organ builder, Lord Ashburton, Professor Willis of Cambridge, Lord Elcho, De la Rue, Major Owen (English Commission), and Captain Fowke (ditto). We may also state that Dr. Royle obtained a Grand Medal of Honour for his share in forming the exhibition of the East Indies, Mr. Logan one for his geological labours in Canada, Dr. Arnott one for his hygienic and other useful and scientific inventions. M. Veichte, the famous journeyman silversmith, one for his Shakespeare shield and other admirable productions, exhibited by Hunt and Roskell, and Mr. Talbot one for his photographic inventions. Medals of Honour were besides granted to the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland for its maps, to Messrs. Garrard, Mr. Hancock, and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for their silversmiths' productions, and to Mr. Minton for his Staffordshire potteries and porcelain; also to Lieutenant Maury of Washington, for his charts of winds and currents in the Atlantic. The number of Grand Medals of Honour awarded for the fine arts (painting, &c.), was ten, and of them, as already stated, Sir E. Landseer obtained one; the only other foreigners similarly honoured were Cornelius of Prussia, and Leys of Belgium. The seven Frenchmen who obtained the remaining medals were Decamps, E. Delacroix, Heim, Henriquel-Dupont (the engraver), Ingres, Meissonnier, and Horace Vernet. Four Grand Medals of Honour were granted for sculpture and medal engraving, three to Frenchmen, Dupont, Duret, and Rude, and one to a Saxon, Reitschell. In architecture, M. Duban, a Frenchman, obtained, like Sir C. Barry, a Grand Medal of Honour. Amongst the most distinguished French and foreign artists recompensed may be named—R. de Pujol, Rosa, Bonheur, Couture, Chenavard, Coignet, Flandrin, Isabey, Jalabert, Muller, H. Scheffer, and Winterhalter, all of France, first class medals; Achenbach, and Kaulbach of Prussia, ditto, and Tidemann of Norway, ditto; Dubeuf, junr., Gerome and Lami of France, second class medals, Kiss, Hildebrandt, and Magnus of Prussia, and A. and J. Stevens of Belgium, ditto. Rauch, the Prussian sculptor, has besides been nominated officer in the Legion of Honour, and some few United States artists, unknown to fame, have also obtained recompenses, more, however, as an encouragement to do better than for what they have done.

The recent speech of Mr. Gladstone on colonial government contained a striking illustration of the revolution that has taken place in public opinion on subjects that occupy a conspicuous place in English history. Mr. Gladstone truly said that the change that had taken place since the time when the American colonies were driven to rebellion, has been really "a transition from misfortune, from folly, almost in some cases from madness and crime, to the rules of justice, of reason, of nature, of common sense." The relation of the colonies to the mother country is now regarded as one of interest and affection, more than of authority and dependence. "Defend them," said Mr. Gladstone, "against foreign aggression; regulate their foreign relations; these things belong to the colonial connexion with this country. Of the duration of that colonial connexion let them be the judges. I say, and, moreover, I predict, that if you leave them that freedom of judgment, it is hard to say when the day will come that they will wish to separate from this great nation. Depend upon it they ought to have a share of your fame. At present, the greatest purchasers of books relating to English history are Americans. Those who come over to this country visit the places where the remarkable incidents of English history occurred, and unless you make the name of England odious to them, their only disposition is to love and revere it, and that love and reverence is by far the best security you can have for their continuing not only to render the Crown allegiance, but that allegiance which is the most valuable of all—which proceeds from the depths of the hearts of men."

At the Wandsworth Literary and Scientific Institution on Tuesday evening, an address by the Rev. Dr. Booth, on the education of females of the industrial classes, was followed by a very interesting conversation, in which Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. Pearson, Dr. Longstaff, and Dr. Booth, took part, Mr. Charles Knight being in the chair. On the subject of the comparative failure of training-schools for the object for which they were established,—viz., the sufficient supply of competent teachers, Mr. Chadwick stated that the training was so good, that in the male schools the best pupils were attracted to the public situations now open to competitive examination, while in the female schools the pupils were eagerly sought for matrimony. To check this, young women of good looks were sparingly received, and a preference given to those of plainer appearance, but the triumph of mind over matter still appeared in the demand for wives from these trained pupils. The excellence of this institution has proved the chief cause of their failure for procuring a supply of teachers. To raise the status and the emoluments of teachers seems the only remedy for this state of matters, so as to increase the attractions to a profession now not attended with the profit or honour due to it.

Among the medals granted at the Paris Exhibition was one to the Royal National Shipwreck Association, an institution which deserves to be more generally supported. The loss of life on the coasts of the United Kingdom every year is enormous. During the past year it is known that at least 1500 seamen perished. The life boats of the association saved 132 lives during that period, and an increase of funds would enable the directors to provide the means for rescuing many more lives yearly, as well as saving much property now lost. The report of the past year gives details of the proceedings of the association, and the facts stated in it furnish a strong claim on public support. An abstract of the report ought to be published in the daily journals, as the best way of attracting the attention and sympathy of benevolent and patriotic subscribers to the funds.

The Council of the Royal Society has awarded the Copley Medal this year to M. Léon Foucault for his various researches in Experimental Physics; and the two Royal Medals to Mr. John Russell Hind, for his discovery of ten Planetoids, the computation of their orbits, and various other astronomical discoveries; and to J. O. Westwood, Esq.,

President of the Entomological Society, for his various Monographs and Papers on Entomology.

Mr. Boys, the printseller, has published a long reply to the charge of 'Vandalism' in the recent destruction of the plates of celebrated engravings. Although much is said in his manifesto about sustaining the high character of art, and to protect the interests of its patrons, the whole matter resolves itself into a shrewd business calculation. A certain number of copies of the engravings having been thrown off, the sale of these, in case of the destruction of the plates, would bring more money, and in a shorter time, than a large number of inferior impressions. This being the calculation, the Vandalism was a legitimate business transaction, though the parade made about it was unseemly, and also injudicious, inasmuch as it has led to suspicions, probably groundless, as to the number of impressions previously thrown off.

At the opening meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday, a magnificent collection of fruit and flowers was brought together, at considerable expense and trouble to the growers, to very little purpose. The attendance of Fellows was quite insignificant, and no wonder, when it is considered in what a slovenly and unattractive manner the specimens were exhibited. Some were piled up before the chairman, who peeped out from his hiding place with no small difficulty whenever he had to address the meeting, and the rest were stowed away in passages, cloak-rooms, and counting-houses, with space just sufficient to allow of the wild rush to and fro of the numerous competing gardeners. Dr. Lindley, who was visible to the whole of the gardeners and Fellows on the left of the chairman, called attention to the principal features of the exhibition, and the meeting separated. The Society must give its exhibitions in a larger room, and in much better style, if it is desired to make them attractive and of fashionable interest. To maintain the funds of the Society this is absolutely necessary. We recommend that the next meeting of the Society be held in Willis's Rooms, and that some vigorous steps be adopted for giving *éclat* to the change.

An Archaeological Society has been formed for London and Middlesex, and the members and friends to its advancement are invited to attend the first General Meeting on Friday, December the 14th, at Crosby Hall, to appoint Council and office-bearers. The Chair will be taken by Lord Lonsborough, who will, we believe, be elected to the office of President.

An extension of protective privileges under the International Copyright Treaties between Great Britain, and Prussia, Saxo Weimar, Saxo Coburg Gotha, and other minor German states, reserves the right of translating books or plays, or authorizing their translation, until the expiration of five years from the date of publication.

Mr. Gould, the ornithologist, has, we regret to learn, received intelligence this week from Bombay of the death of his eldest son, from the pestilential fever of Scinde. He was a young man of considerable promise, and the sudden bereavement has proved a severe affliction to his father.

A public monument to the late Joseph Hume, M.P., is likely to be at length obtained, as Mr. Roebuck has acceded to a request to become chairman of the Committee for carrying out the proposal.

Mr. Dyce has bequeathed his most interesting and valuable Shakspearian library to the Bodleian collection at Oxford.

Mr. J. Macquorn Rankin has been appointed by the Crown Professor of Mechanics and Civil Engineering in the University of Glasgow.

It is stated in the 'Armagh Guardian,' that Lord Talbot de Malahide has presented to the Natural History and Philosophical Society of that place an English translation of Faust, by his relative, the Hon. R. Talbot. We have not seen this version, and are not aware whether it is published or only in manuscript.

The manuscripts of Bernardin St. Pierre have been purchased by the municipal council of Havre, and the preservation of these interesting relics is

fitly entrusted to the authorities of the town with which the name of this pleasing writer is by his birth and history associated.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Captain Robert Maclure, R. N., the discoverer of the North-West passage, and successful arctic explorer.

In the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a communication was read from Mr. Airy, of the Greenwich Observatory, offering in his new capacity of President of the Commission on Weights and Measures, an English standard yard measure, of the exact dimensions required by law. The measure was received with thanks, and ordered to be deposited in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.

The oldest work in the Russian language was produced in 863, and was a translation from the Greek of the Holy Gospels. The Russian language is derived from the Sanscrit, but the old Slavonian dialect—that which is used in the offices of the Church—approaches it more closely than the modern tongue. The latter is overlaid with Tartar, Mongol, Turkish, Polish, and German words.

The total number of new works printed in Germany, in the first six months of the present year, is stated by the 'Deutsches Museum' to be 3879. Of these 1242 were produced in Prussia, 724 in Saxony, 715 in Austria, 397 in Bavaria, 270 in Würtemberg, and 109 in Hanover; the remainder in the petty states. In foreign countries, during the same six months, 235 German works were published—namely, 155 in Switzerland, 31 in Russia, 16 in Hungary, 12 in France, 10 in Belgium, 6 in Denmark, 3 in Holland, and 1 in England.

The most remarkable musical event of the week, has been the production of M. Jullien's martial piece, under the name of 'The Sebastopol Quadrille,' first heard at Covent Garden last Friday evening. To give the name of quadrille to such a composition is absurd, especially with the explanatory description of the music, which after narrating the various events of the siege, and the retreat of the Russians across the bridge of boats, represents, as the closing scene, "a soldier mortally wounded, borne by his comrades up a hill which overlooks the burning city, and gazing with calmness upon the dreadful spectacle, exclaims, 'Adieu! adieu! Sebastopol is ours! I die happy. Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!' His words are heard, and amid the ruins resound the stirring sounds of England's immortal author, and 'Partant pour la Syrie.'" The variations on the latter air, in the second quadrille, are cleverly arranged and admirably executed, and throughout the piece are some fine passages of martial music. The opening march, and the adaptation of the Piedmontese air in the third part, deserve to become popular. As a whole, however, the Sebastopol Quadrille, while serving the object of attracting crowded audiences, carries to an extravagant length the idea of descriptive music, or that which suits the sound to the sense. But for the cannonading of the drums, and the shouts of the orchestra, the tumult of "the assault" in the fifth quadrille, might be equally descriptive of Van Amburg in a den of rebellious lions, or Tower-hill on a Guy Fawkes night. Along with the popular music M. Jullien has given this week, as usual, most welcome pieces from the works of classical composers, old and new, and solos by M. Sainton, Hughes, Reichardt, and other masters of instrumental art.

The Oratorio season has commenced this week at Exeter Hall, the first meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society having taken place last night, when Spohr's *Last Judgment*, and Beethoven's *Service*, or *Mass in C*, were performed.

On Tuesday evening, the London Sacred Harmonic Society gave a performance of the Messiah, the principal vocal parts being sustained by Miss Stabbach, in place of Mrs. Sunderland, by Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lawler. A Hymn of the Allied Armies by Mr. Linley was produced on this occasion. At St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, Handel's *Acis and Galatea*,

and Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, have been performed this week. The principal solo singers were Mrs. Endersohn, Madame Escott, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Montem Smith.

The first meeting of the Society of British Musicians was held on Thursday evening at Erat's Rooms, Berner's-street. Among the original pieces the principal was an instrumental quartette, by Mr. Alfred Mellon, and songs by Mr. E. Loder and other composers, members of the Society.

At Drury-Lane, Mr. Charles Mathews has appeared this week in two of his most popular and effective characters,—*Sir Charles Coldstream*, in *Used Up*, and in *As Cool as a Cucumber*. Next week commences a series of exhibitions and performances of an unusual kind, even at Drury-Lane, with its strange variety of uses of late years. A Madame Labarère is to appear in a cage with a happy family of lions, lionesses, tigers, bears, dogs, &c. What this &c. of the account includes, remains to be seen. The Manager almost deserves to be put into the den. The beasts, according to the programme—after going through the various performances, will sit down to dinner with Madame Labarère, and feed from her mouth. The dog will feed the lionesses, &c. Besides going through the usual performances of putting her head in the lion's mouth, &c., Madame Labarère will fire a pistol, at which the animals will all crouch at her feet. These wonderful animals, it is added, have created the greatest surprise and enthusiastic approbation wherever they have been seen. This is the lady's first appearance in Europe, but whether she comes from Africa, or from one of Barnum's American shows, is not stated.

The first of the dramatic performances at Windsor Castle took place on Wednesday evening, when Sheridan's comedy, *The Rivals*, was played with a cast of unusual strength, including *Sir Anthony Absolute*, Mr. Bartley; *Captain Absolute*, Mr. A. Wigan; *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, Mr. Hudson; *Faulkland*, Mr. Cathcart; *Acres*, Mr. Harley; *David*, Mr. Keeley; *Fog*, Mr. Roxby; *Mrs. Malaprop*, Mrs. Winstanley; *Lydia Languish*, Miss Leclercq; *Julia*, Miss Heath; *Lucy*, Mrs. Walter Lacy; and the other parts well filled. Except by Royal Command, a company like this is not likely to be brought together, and the traditional fame of the stage for the present will be sustained rather by Court patronage than public favour. Mr. Charles Kean, as usual, is the director, assisted by Mr. George Ellis; and the arrangement of the theatre in St. George's Hall, with the painting of the scenery, was the work of Mr. Thomas Grieve.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Nov. 5th.—John Curtis, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. Stainton exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Winter, a specimen of *Phlogophora empyrea*, a new British moth, taken near Brighton, also a specimen of *Ennomos alniaria*, and varieties of *Agrotis* from the same locality. Mr. Newman exhibited *Entometa obliqua*, reared from a cocoon brought from Australia, by Mr. Oxley, which had passed fifteen months in the pupa state; he also read some notes, by Dr. Milner Barry, on minute *acari* of the genus *Tetranychus*. Mr. Stevens exhibited a new British Tortrix from Havant, also *Goniadoma auroguttella* from the Isle of Wight, and *Dictyopteryx uliginosana* from Ely, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Westwood exhibited a specimen of *Velleius dilutatus*, found in a hive of the honey bee, by Professor Henslow. Mr. Syme exhibited *Sphaerites glabratus*, which rare beetle he had recently found in fungi at Kincardine. Mr. Foxcroft exhibited a large collection of Scotch insects, taken during the past summer in Perthshire. Mr. Stevens stated he had found a preparation of naphtha (manufactured at Liverpool for the purpose of destroying vermin on shipboard, &c.) very useful for cleaning greasy insects, and exhibited some *Lepidoptera* and *Coleoptera* which he had very successfully cleaned by immersion therein. Dr. Parver exhibited *Notiophilus rufipes*, which species he has recently captured at Shirley,

near Croydon, also near Gravesend, and at Uxbridge. The Rev. Hamlet Clark exhibited a new species of *Hydroporus*, from the collection of Mr. G. R. Waterhouse. The President communicated some notes on the abundance of *Noctua* during the past summer, and on *Cynips lignicola*, by Mr. Halliday.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 13th.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair. The chairman exhibited some papyri, which had been arranged by Mr. Bonomi and Mr. Heath. Mr. Sharp read on them the name of Rameses II., and believed that they merely contained religious formulae of that epoch. The chairman also exhibited photographs of monuments and other subjects taken in Egypt by Miss Selina Harris. Mr. Ainsworth gave some details of the discovery of a sarcophagus, with a Phœnician inscription on it, at Sidon, as also descriptive details concerning the same. Dr. Benisch read a translation of the inscription by the Rabbi Isidor Kalisch, with remarks upon the mode of decipherment. This translation was compared with others made by Dr. Dietrich of Marburg, by the Duc de Luynes in Paris, and by Mr. W. Turner and E. E. S., in the journal of the 'American Oriental Society.' Archdeacon Raymond observed upon the slight discrepancies exhibited by these different translations, that we had succeeded in deciphering in the present day, that which had already, in the time of Homer, been given up as a lost language. Mr. Hogg gave an account of the efforts which he had made, as Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, to secure this valuable monument to the British Museum, but which had not been attended with success. Mr. Sharp made a communication respecting the important discovery made by Zumpt, of pagan evidence, to the effect that Cyrenius was governor of Syria (only employed in Cilicia) at the time of our Saviour's birth, as stated by St. Luke the evangelist.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 14th.—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., in the chair. Mr. Hogg, in presenting a copy of Dr. Dietrich's 'Zwei Sidonischen Inschriften,' recently published, gave a *viva voce* resumé of what has been done in America, in Germany, in France, and by Dr. Benisch in England, with regard to the interpretation of the ancient Phœnician inscription on the royal sarcophagus found in January last at Sidon. From the former it appeared that the inscription related to the King of the Sidonians named Ashmonezer, but by the last he is called Ashmonezo. The inscription dates from the fourteenth year of that king (Melek), and prohibits in strong terms any one from opening the sarcophagus, or from disturbing the remains deposited in it. It expressly says there was no treasure placed therein, and it mentions a temple of Baal, and another of Ashtaroth. The name of Amashtaroth, the queen and priestess of Ashtaroth, is likewise recorded in it. The Duc de Luynes has been able to procure this noble sarcophagus itself, and has presented it to the French government for the Museum of the Louvre. Mr. Birch read a letter from George Dennis, Esq., dated George Inn, Demerara, on some rude representations of what would seem to be the characters of a language which had been found lately in that province. The Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, of Damascus, was elected a member of the Society.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL.—Nov. 13th.—The report and financial statement of the Society were read and adopted, and it was resolved that a journal of the Society's proceedings should be published early in the ensuing year. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked on the regret felt at the loss of the late Lord Strangford, who had become the first President of the Society, and of Sir Andrew V. Corbet, an active and zealous member of the Council. He also adverted to the urgent need of establishing a library of genealogical and heraldic works, and suggested the immediate commencement of one by voluntary contributions of books from Fellows. He also congratulated the Society on the addition of several

new Fellows and Associates, among whom are Sir Archibald Alison, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir H. Vavasour, Sir Arthur Elton, Sir Edward Conroy, Dr. Bosworth, Dr. Hawtrey, and other distinguished individuals. He also informed the meeting that all chances of rivalry, or collision with the Herald's College, had been removed, and that this Society would be found a most valuable auxiliary to that institution. A long and interesting conversation followed, in the course of which the Secretary informed the meeting that access to many ancient records, in public and private depositories, had been freely granted to the Society for the prosecution of its objects. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, and the re-election of the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., who retire by rotation, to seats at the Council.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Partridge on Anatomy.)
 — Architectural Museum, 7 p.m.—(Sir W. C. James, Bart., on Colour, and its Use in Architectural Art.)
 — Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. Memoir on the Map of Damascus, Hauran, and the Mountains of Lebanon, constructed from personal survey. By the Rev. J. L. Porter, A.M. Communicated by John Hogg, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S. 2. Reports respecting Central Africa, as collected in Mambara and on the East Coast, with a new Map of the Country. By the Rev. James Erhardt. Communicated by the Church Missionary Society.)
 — Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(On the Valuation of Property, held in Reversion and for Life, and on the Due Apportionment of it, when so held, between the Tenant for Life, and the Remainder Man. By Charles Jelliffe, Esq.)
Tuesday.—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On the Application of Volute Springs to the Safety Valves of Locomotive Boilers. By Mr. J. Baillie.)
 — Meteorological, 7 p.m.—(Captain Fitzroy, R.N. on the Wind Charts published by the Board of Trade.)
 — Zoological, 9 p.m.—(1. Mr. G. R. Gray on the New Species of Birds collected by Mr. Adams during the Exploring Voyage of Capt. Collinson, R.N. 2. Mr. Woodward on the animal of Panopæa Aldrovandi.)
Wednesday.—British Archaeological, 8½ p.m.—(1. Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Etruscan Tombs. 2. Sir Charles Fellows on the Opening of a Barrow in the Isle of Wight. M. Planché on an Incised Slab in Shalfleet Church.)
 — Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. P. L. Simmonds on the Gums and Resins of Commerce.)
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ p.m.
 — Actuaries, 8 p.m.
Saturday.—Medical, 8 p.m.
 — Asiatic, 2 p.m.

VARIETIES.

Milton and Napoleon.—Napoleon Bonaparte declared to Sir Colin (Niel) Campbell, who had charge of his person at the Isle of Elba, that he was a great admirer of our Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and that he had read it to some purpose, for that the plan of the battle of Austerlitz he borrowed from the sixth book of that work, where Satan brings his artillery to bear upon Michael and his angelic host with such direful effect:

"Training his devilish engine, impal'd
 On every side with shadowing squadrons deep,
 To hide the fraud."

This new mode of warfare appeared to Bonaparte so likely to succeed, if applied to actual use, that he determined upon its adoption, and succeeded beyond expectation. A reference to the details of that battle will be found to assimilate so completely with Milton's imaginary fight, as to leave no doubt of the assertion. I had this fact from Colonel Stanhope, who had just heard it related by Colonel Campbell himself. Colonel Stanhope was then at Stowe, the Marquis of Buckingham's, where I was dining and heard it repeated. It has never to my knowledge been in print, nor have I ever heard the circumstance repeated by any one but myself. Colonel Stanhope has been long dead, as well as Colonel Campbell. The time of my hearing the above was 1815.—J. BROWN.—*Notes and Queries.*

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Men and Women, by Robert Browning.
The Mystic, a Poem, by P. J. Bailey.
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40	1 9 2	2 18 4	40	3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
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CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

The Directors are happy to announce that, in consequence of the large number of shares that have been allotted and paid upon, the share list will be closed on Friday, the 30th November, after which date no applications will be received. Arrangements have been made which will enable the bank to commence business early in January next.

This bank, to be incorporated by royal charter, is established for the purpose of founding the principle of MUTUAL BANKING, whereby customers, who create the profits, become entitled to a participation in them, by way of interest on their cash balances. The principle of mutuality has been for many years acted on by insurance companies, and their policy holders have participated to a very great extent in the bonuses, with much advantage to the institutions and the shareholders. By banks, however, to this period MUTUALITY has been neglected. The whole of the profits resulting from successful operations have been given to shareholders only.

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I. To shareholders, 5 per cent., from the date of payment, on all paid-up capital, as well as 50 per cent. of the profits.
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This is the plan on which the UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION is established. By it is created, for the first time, an identification of interest between the customers and shareholders of the bank, who thus become mutually concerned in the extension of its business. It will be the means of opening up new business, preserving a connexion once formed, and productive of practical benefits to the public generally.

CONDITION OF LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The success of joint-stock banks in London is readily admitted, as well as proved, by the statements periodically issued by those great commercial institutions. In support of this the following table is submitted, showing the condition of each of the six metropolitan joint-stock banks which have published accounts, the original cost of the shares, their present market value, and the dividends payable thereon:—

NAME OF BANK.	Date when Established.	Paid up Capital.	Amount Paid on each Share.	Present Value of each Share.	Rate per Cent. of Dividend Paid.
London & Westminster	1834	1,000,000	20	47	16
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10	32½	25
Union Bank of London	1839	422,900	10	30	20
London and County	1839	394,135	20	39½	12
Commercial B. of London	1840	300,000	20	31	10
Royal British Bank	1849	100,000	50	..	0

The above banks publish the following facts with regard to their positions:—

I. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the six joint-stock banks in London is £12,704,200.
II. The amount thereof paid-up is £2,817,035.
III. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is £29,376,410.
IV. The total number of shareholders is 4097.
V. The number of shares issued is 187,094.

Thus is presented proof of known security, extent of business, and general financial resources. These establishments hold half-yearly meetings, and lay before their connexions full accounts of their progress and general operations. This course cannot fail in inspiring with confidence all who have any dealings with them, while it gives to the public the means of forming an opinion as to their responsibility.

INCREASED VALUE OF JOINT-STOCK BANK SHARES.

It is proved to demonstration, that joint-stock banking, under proper supervision, affords a most legitimate and unusually profitable field for the investment of capital. The dividends paid by the banks above quoted vary from 6 to 25 per cent., and the latest quotations of their shares show an

increase of from 55 to 225 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The real increase, however, in the value of the shares may be better understood, by the fact that the paid-up capital of these six banks is £2,817,035, and that its present market value is £6,912,116. It has thus increased two and a-half fold, so that every £1 has now become £2 10s., and there is every prospect of this amount continuing to increase in value.

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General Manager.—GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq. (from Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.)

Secretary.—HENRY LAKE, Esq.

Each of the Directors is duly qualified, having subscribed for twenty shares, and paid the deposit of £1000, in accordance with the deed of settlement.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE INTRODUCED BY THE UNITY BANK.

Regarding the distinctive principle of the Unity Bank, it has been suggested that there must be a deduction from the profits of the Shareholders, by reason of 50 per cent. being given to the customers of the bank. This idea can only have arisen, however, from the want of a careful consideration of the whole subject. In the first place, it is necessary to remember from whom the profits of a bank are derived. They are not made from the share capital. The very first ingredient for the formation of profits is a customer. The amount of profit must therefore be governed by the amount of business transacted; and the larger the business, provided it be properly conducted, the larger will be the profits. It must be borne in mind, also, that the real extent of the dividends must depend on the number of cents. of profits, and that 50 per cent. of the profits, extending over large transactions, may be far greater than 100 per cent. derived from more circumscribed business. If, then, the customers of a bank constitute its profits, the customers should be induced to transact their business with the bank, and thereby the profits of the Shareholder, instead of being reduced, will be augmented. The inducement held out to the customer, however, should be such as does not involve or complicate the business of banking. It should not be by the promise of some peculiar accommodation, or some particular and increased rate of interest, or by any departure from that sound system of Joint Stock Banking, which has stood the test of years of experience, and procured so great prosperity. But it should be, as it is in the Unity Bank, an advantage which interferes in no degree with established principles, but merely allocates a portion of that which has already been declared to be profit to those who have been the makers of it. Assurance Companies have been accustomed to apportion certain of their profits, by way of bonus, to their assurers; and so general has become the recognition of the right of the Assurer to this participation, that no Assurance Association would now be established without this essential to success. The justice of the principle consists in this—that as the Assurers make the profits of the Company, they ought to be participants in its prosperity. What is just in Assurance will be found just also in Banking. The customers of a bank make the profits of the bank, and they ought also to be participants in its prosperity.

It has been asserted, also, that the 50 per cent. of the

profits proposed to be divided, while it would detract from the profits of the shareholders, would be but a trifling benefit to the customers. It might, in the first place, be replied that no benefit is considered "trifling" by those who rightly estimate pecuniary affairs; that the benefit, if trifling, is in addition to all the other benefits usually derived by banking as a joint-stock bank; and that no correct data can yet be formed of the profits which will be made. On the other hand, it must be remembered that hitherto persons have taken their banking account where personal feeling, accommodation, or convenience of locality might lead them. Now, for the first time, by the introduction of the principle of mutuality, self-interest is appealed to. And when, to the large number of the public attracted by this all-powerful stimulus, is added the number of the connexions of the Unity Insurance Associations in all parts of the country, who have a peculiar identification with, and interest in its success, it may fairly be stated, that antecedent data are not sufficient to form an estimate of the advantages which both the shareholders and customers will derive from the Unity Bank.

Great difficulty exists in estimating the effects likely to be produced by the establishment of this new and most desirable feature in banking. It is one that must become highly popular with every commercial interest, and with every class of the public, because its simplicity and advantages are at once to be seen and appreciated.

To those great commercial bodies which are compelled to have large cash balances constantly at their bankers', it will prove to be a serious consideration, and a most important source of profit. The railway, dock, gas, water, steam navigation, insurance, and other companies, professional men, merchants, brokers, gentlemen of fortune, and traders of all kinds, will duly estimate the difference in the system now proposed, from that heretofore existing. In fine, as joint-stock banks become a public necessity, as is now proved, so will the principle of mutuality—whereby these admirable institutions may be rendered still more serviceable to the public, and in no way less safe—demand the best consideration of the community at large.

BUSINESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

All the usual business of banking will be undertaken; and arrangements will be made for extending the transactions of the Bank in every desirable quarter.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be made up half-yearly, namely—to the 30th of June and the 31st December, and interest will be allowed at the rate of £2 per cent. on them.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—With respect to these, the rate of interest allowed on money placed at seven days' notice will be £1 per cent. under the rate of discount on first class bills adopted by the Bank of England, regulated thereby. The bank will give receipts for the sums so deposited, or, for the convenience of depositors leaving England, promissory notes, or bills, including interest as well as principal, at not less than six months' date.

The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, and will afford every accommodation to travellers and others, with respect to circular notes and letters of credit. It will receive all kinds of income for its customers, including annuities, dividends, military, naval, and civil officers' pay. It will undertake the sale and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c., and will be responsible for the safe custody of title deeds and other securities belonging to its customers, to which they will at all times have convenience of access.

Applications for Prospectuses and Forms of Application for the remaining shares to be made to Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, Stock-brokers, 22, Royal Exchange; or to the Secretary, at the Principal Offices, 10, Cannon Street, City.

HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen.—I request that you will allot me shares of £100 each in the above association; and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the deposit, or first call, of £20 per share thereon, and £40 at the time of incorporation. I further undertake to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated this day of 185 .
Reference Names (in full) ..
Residence ..
Profession or Trade ..
Place of business ..

UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: UNITY BUILDINGS, 8 AND 10, CANNON STREET, CITY.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.—NOTICE is hereby given that no further Applications for SHARES in this Bank will be received after Friday, the 30th of November.

Unity Buildings, 9th November, 1855.

By Order, HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

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